The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY: PAGE

The Attack on Speaker Cannon 373
A Decision for the Coal Roads 375
The Love-feast in Ohio 376
Good Fortune of the Powder Trust 377
On the "Top of the World" 378
Success of the Wright Aeroplane 379
Topics in Brief 380

FOREIGN COMMENT:

Egypt Now Clamoring for a Constitution . . 381
Want of Officers in the Russian Army 382
British Patent Restriction 383
Japan as a Traitor to the East 384

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Earthquakes and Mountain Uplifts 385
The Harm in "Harmless" Drinks 386
Another Darwinian Idea Disputed 386
Welding by Electric Arc 387
Indoor Snapshots 388
A Mistaken Desire for Speed in Philadelphia 388
The Musical Part of the Brain 388
Cautions on Learning to Fly 389
Opening the California Desert 389
Dangers of Dryness in Mines 389

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Protestant Furor Over the Eucharistic Congress 390
The Tolstoy Boycott 391
Creeds that Will Not Mix 391
The "Emmanuel Method" Defended 392
Religious Journalism and Politics 392

LETTERS AND ART:

In Defense of the "Muck-raker" 393
A Remarkable Indictment of Our Public Schools 394
Guarding the Library Reader's Mind 395
The Newly Discovered Franz Hals 395
A "Nature-faker's" Appeal to Darwin . . . 396

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS 397-400

MISCELLANEOUS 401-403

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY

EMS Shepard Co 08
1403 Benton Av

Peirson. 1907

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers

New York and London

XXXVII., No. 12. Whole No. 961 NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 19, 1908 Price 10 Cents

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Classified Columns

HELP WANTED

$50 A WEEK. DON'T COMPLAIN OF "HARD TIMES" WHEN YOU CAN *EARN $30 TO $75 A WEEK TAKING* ORDERS FOR AROMATIC TOOTH-PICKS. THESE NEW PICKS, DELICATELY PERFUMED AND MADE IN THREE FLAVORS, SELL ON SIGHT IN *HIGH-CLASS* RESTAURANTS, GROCERIES AND IN HOMES. CAN BE CARRIED AS A SIDE LINE BY ALL SALESMEN OR WE WILL GIVE YOU AN EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY. UPON REQUEST WE WILL SEND YOU THE NAMES OF OUR AGENTS MAKING $3 TO $10 A DAY.

WRITE AT ONCE FOR FULL PARTICULARS: SEND 15 CENTS TO COVER COST OF SAMPLES AND POSTAGE.

AROMATIC TOOTHPICK COMPANY
234 DEVONSHIRE ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.

AGENTS wanted for "Junior" Typewriter. Standard two-hand keyboard. Costs only $15. Easily carried. Easy sales, liberal terms, *large earnings. JUNIOR TYPEWRITER* CO., Dept. 912, 331 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

I WILL GIVE ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A CALIFORNIA MINE to man who will furnish cash to work the property. Situated in the famous Mono Diggings from which district there has been taken
OVER $40,000,00.
Rock assays up to $300. Wood and water handy. P. E. LAURENDEAN,
Lundy, Mono County, California.

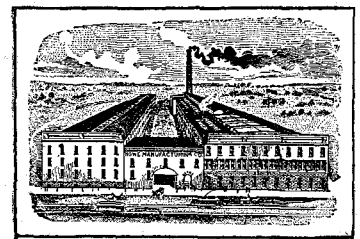
I am experienced in general manufacturing, own a finely organized shop, fully equipped with modern tools, I have one specialty, which I desire to manufacture exclusively, for party with sufficient money and experience to organize first-class "advertising" sales agency. Address: Manufacturer, Station C., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BE YOUR OWN BOSS. Start Mail-Order Business at home; devote whole or spare time. We tell you how. Very good profit. Everything furnished. No catalog outfit proposition. For "Starter," free particulars, write D. KRUEGER CO., 155 *Washington St., Chicago, Ill.*

GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORE Growing Virginia town. Thickly settled section, 2 miles from R. R. Yearly sales, $18,000; stock, $6,000. Modern store, low rental. *Price, reasonable. Owner has other* interests. Box 86, Lincoln, Va.

Real Estate

WESTERN STATES



The WESTERN NATIONAL BANK
Louisville, Ky.
is the owner of a plant which manufactures brass valves and brass goods. It is a plant with a capacity for $300,000 business. Fully equipped, and can be started up in 30 days or less. There is a practical manufacturer in this line who will take an interest with party with capital who will run the office. This is a rare opportunity to start a young man in a first-class business, associated with an old tried successful manufacturer who has had practical charge for many years of one of the most successful plants in this line in the West. Address
WESTERN NATIONAL BANK, Louisville, Ky.

A BARGAIN 200 acres, well located in Palo Alto Co., Iowa, near Rodman. 160 acres under plow, balance in tame grasses. 1100 rods of tile. *Well fenced and cross fenced. Fine* grove, well set out for feeding purposes. Six room house, good barn, granary, crib, hog house and other buildings. Two good wells. Quarter mile from school. Fine grain or stock farm. Soil the best to be found. $80 per acre. Address
C. J. FRYE, Rodman, Iowa.

HARDWOOD TIMBER
ALMOST GONE
For sale 7500 acres White River (Arkansas) timber land. Cut thirty million feet—35% Oak, 40% Gum, 10% Hickory; balance Elm, Ash, etc. Fine proposition for Mill or investment. Price $15 per acre. Will divide.
J. F. LATHAM, Clayton, Missouri.

CALIFORNIA REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE—Large tracts suitable for colonization: Extensive agricultural or grazing ranches. Fruit-Delta-Irrigated Lands. Orchards and Orange Groves. Correspondence invited. Commissions executed. References.
The Anglo-American Corp'n
Mills Bldg., San Francisco

TEXAS William S. Delery, Civil Engineer
P. O. Box 646, Houston, Texas
Manual containing reliable and valuable information to land owners and investors, compiled from personal investigations.

FOR SALE.—That valuable property St. Peters Street, St. Paul, Minn. Excellent location. Three houses, good condition, paying 9% interest on purchase price.
H. H. TAYLOR, St. Paul, Minn.

SOUTHERN STATES

Louisiana Farm Lands Our staple crops of Sugar, Cotton and Rice produce a greater money value per acre and higher rents to owners than any other farm lands in the United States. I have some bargains in large and improved plantation properties. Address
Wm. R. Taylor, 509 Hennen Building, New Orleans

For Sale:—Washington, D.C. Real Estate. Apartment Ho.; renting $11,500; Price $100,000. Warehouse; rent $1,350; Price $14,000. Homes to suit; money placed 1st mtge. Geo. Y. Worthington, 1410 G., N. W.

EASTERN STATES

ONE OF THE
Largest and Best Equipped
Poultry Plants
in the East for sale. Other interests require owner's sole attention.
PLANT NOW IN FULL OPERATION
About 1,500 breeders, including many blue winners at New York and other leading shows, also 3,500 young stock. *Large profitable* trade in high class show birds and hatching eggs; steady year-round trade in market eggs and broilers. Ten-room dwelling; modern improvements; beautiful grounds; large stable; 1,000 lineal feet poultry *buildings in perfect condition; incubator* cellar; 160 ft. brooder house; 30 acres land, one hour from New York.
Unequalled opportunity to obtain an up-to-date poultry farm and an
Unusually Attractive Comfortable Home
Particulars supplied only to those who mean business. No brokers.
F. H. Dillingham, 23 Barclay St., New York City

GENTLEMAN'S
COUNTRY RESIDENCE
AND STOCK FARM
340 fertile acres. 50 cow dairy. Buildings to match. 120 rods frontage on Lake Champlain. 3 fishing grounds. 4 acre *point with harbor. Price with photographs* and circulars. SETH GORDON,
CHAZY, Clinton Co., NEW YORK.

260-ACRE FARM
One and one-half hours from New York, at *half-price. Land fertile, high, finely watered.* Commanding view of Sound. Will keep 90 head stock. Well-equipped buildings in excellent condition. One-half mile depot, popular section. Price, $11,000, terms, other properties. A. Y. B. HAWLEY, Ridgefield, Conn.

Mortgage Sale—Foreclosed Property, Farms, Beach or City investment property. Splendid opportunity to secure high grade Real Estate at right prices for investment. Write for particulars. *J. B. LEWIS, 1013 Tremont Street, BOSTON, MASS.*

LAKE GEORGE
Beautiful property; about 100 acres, house and stable; magnificent view; four miles from *Caldwell; well located.*
CHARLES I. BROOKS, Bronxville, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE; with stock, 100 Acres, good buildings and orchard, Natural gas. Fine market for Produce. Price, $6000. Location healthy. Wilcox, Pa. W. A. LOCKE, 105 Jno. St., St. Marys, Pa

$25,000 cash secures magnificent **Riverside Drive Residence.** Splendid condition, cost **$112,000.** Ideal location, overlooking *Hudson River.* Mortgage $40,000. O'Marra, 177 B'way, N. Y. City.

Farms in New England
Illustrated circular free. Dept. 27, P. F. LELAND, 113 *Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.*

FOR SALE—A thoroughly modern 8-room Shore Cottage, Woodmont, Conn. Price reasonable. Fred. T. Rolfe, Ansonia, Conn.

SOUTHERN STATES

MARYLAND FARM
133 Acres at $25.00 per Acre
Good mellow soil, clay sub-soil, level, well drained,—no sand or stones,—fruit, good water, plenty of timber. Convenient to salt water; improvements. 4½ hours from Philadelphia. Address
A. DE BEAUMONT, Westover, Md.

DELAND, FLORIDA, the South's Educational Center. Progressive, Attractive Winter Resort. For valuable, truthful literature, address E. H. HAYWARD, DeLand, Florida

Travel and Resort Directory

ROUND THE WORLD
37th Annual series of Tours leave San Francisco Westbound Sept. 15, Oct. 6, 27, leave New York Eastbound Nov. 7, 28, Dec. 15, 1908. Six months travel *de luxe.* All arrangements highest class.
NILE AND HOLY LAND
Cook's luxurious Nile Steamers leave Cairo every few days during the season for First and Second Cataract, Khartoum, etc. Annual high-class tours to EGYPT, PALESTINE, the LEVANT, etc., leaving during January and February. Individual Travel Tickets Everywhere.
THOS. COOK & SON,
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, *San Francisco, & 140 Offices Abroad*

ROUND THE WORLD
Exclusive, exceptional tours leave
OCTOBER 6 and OCTOBER 10
Other departures in November, December and later.
Send for Itineraries.
Collver Tours Company
424 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Great swift observation steamers of steel and glass.
"Hendrick Hudson"
"New York" and "Albany"
Leave Desbrosses St., N.Y., 8:40, 9:40 A.M. (Mary Powell, 1:45 P.M.) Southbound, lv. Albany, 8:30 A.M. Sundays excepted.
General Office, Desbrosses St. Pier.

FREE TRIP TO EUROPE
given at any time to an organizer of a party of three. Address **BABCOCK'S TOURS, 1137 Dean St., Bklyn.**

ALTHOUSE'S announcement on Oriental and Mediterranean Tours mailed free.
716 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

University Prints
2000 at one cent each. Greek Handbook by Edmund von Mach, 1 vol., $1.50. Italian Handbooks, 2 vols., $1.50 each. Send two-cent stamp for Catalogue.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
19 Trinity Place, Boston

AFRICA—*WAY IN,* with Sir Samuel W. Baker—will be most interesting. His book "In the Heart of Africa," gives a thrilling account of his experiences. 12 mo, Cloth, $1.00; Paper, 25cts. Funk & Wagnalls Company, N. Y

Classified Columns

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENTS SECURED or fee returned. Send sketch for free report as to patentability. GUIDE BOOK and WHAT TO INVENT, with valuable List of Inventions Wanted sent free. ONE MILLION DOLLARS offered for one invention; $16,000 for others. Patents secured by us advertised free in World's Progress; sample free. Evans Wilkens & Co., 849 "F." Washington.

PATENTS THAT PAY. PROTECT Your Idea! 2 Books free: "Fortunes in Patents—What and How to Invent"; 84-page *Guide Book. Free search of the* Pat. Off. records. E. E. VROOMAN, 1106 F St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS that PROTECT—Our three books for inventors mailed on receipt of six cents Stamps. R. S. & A. B. LACEY, Rooms 18 to 28 Pacific Bldg., Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

PATENTS promptly obtained or no fee, and advertised at our expense. Wide awake inventors should write for booklet on "Patents That Pay." D. SWIFT & CO., 7 & E. Washington, D. C.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

THE ADVERTISER HAS A SLIGHTly used hand-operated Burroughs Adding and Listing Machine for sale at a liberal discount from the list price of a new machine. This machine is as good as new and will last a lifetime. It has been displaced by the latest style Burroughs Electric. I will be glad to quote a price on request. Box 168, LITERARY DIGEST.

LITERARY ASSISTANCE

TO AUTHORS seeking a publisher. We manufacture, publish and sell books direct for authors, thus eliminating all middlemen's profits. References; Nassau Bank, New York, also any of the large publishing houses. Firm of William G. Hewitt, 24-26 Vandewater Street, New York.

AUTHORS having books in manuscript—novels, poetry, history, science, genealogy—anything that goes to make a salable book, are invited to write for our plan of book-making and selling. COCHRANE PUB. CO., Tribune B'ldg., New York City.

POETRY WANTED
I am issuing a Volume of Poetry and will include your verses. CHAS. PEARSON, 756 Washington Boul., Chicago.

PHOTOGRAPHY

EXPERT Photo. Finishing promptly by mail. Highest grade work, prices reasonable, enlargements and copies a specialty. Splendid agency proposition for ladies or gentlemen. 2 cts. for particulars. Robt. L. Johnston. 12 No. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

GAMES & ENTERTAINMENTS

GRAFT—GRAFT—GRAFT—The game of the hour; The Game for Election days. More fascinating, and exciting than Bridge or Euchre. Be original, give a GRAFT party. Everybody enjoys it. The most fun you were ever introduced to. Played with ordinary playing cards. Complete rules and directions sent post-paid for 50 cents coin.
LANSDELL HUME,
P.O. Box 21,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

SEND for free catalogue of Amateur Plays, Vaudeville Sketches, Minstrel-Jokes, Monologues, Recitations. Make-up Materials, etc. Dick & Fitzgerald, 26 Ann St., N.Y.

BONDS, MORTGAGES, Etc.

$100,000.00 REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE
Fifteen years time, six per cent. interest; secured by First Mortgage on SEVENTY-TWO THOUSAND ACRES of land in West Texas; easily worth $350,000.00. Perfect Title.
SMALLER MORTGAGES NET 7% AND 8%
We can place smaller amounts of $500.00 and up, in First Real Estate Mortgages; ABSOLUTELY SAFE; which will net 7% or 8% according to amount.
REFERENCES
First National Bank
Eagle Pass, Texas
State Bank & Trust Company
Eagle Pass, Texas
We Invite Correspondence
MURRAY & MURRAY
Lawyers
EAGLE PASS, TEXAS

LOANS SECURED by improved productive *farms have always proven good. That* has been our business for many years. Fair rate of interest and absolute safety. Let us tell you about our location, methods, results, and many satisfied customers. Write to-day. F. K. ROBINSON, Winfield, Kansas.

MACHINERY

RIFE AUTOMATIC HYDRAULIC RAM pumps water by water power—no attention—no expense—2 feet fall elevates water 50 *feet, etc. Guaranteed. Catalog Free.* RIFE RAM CO., 2197 Trinity Bldg. New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED

TUTOR—University graduate, experienced *teacher, will engage immediately to tutor* in family. "E.B." Box 192, Greenwood, S.C.

PRINTING

WEDDING INVITATIONS, announcements—100, $3.00; 50, $1.75. Calling and business cards—100, 50c. Elegant stock, print like engraving. Samples free, F. M. JOHNSON, Lowell, Mich.

KENNEL DIRECTORY

Thoroughbred, Farm Raised, Bull Terriers, unequalled as guardians or companions. Highest references. Martin & Green, Brocton, Chautauqua Co., New York.

SEEDS, STOCK AND PETS

FRESH MUSHROOMS profitably grown at home for the market. "Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn" is sold through dealers, but a sample brick, enough for a small bed, together with complete illustrated book on "Mushroom Culture," will be mailed upon receipt of 40 cents in postage.
AMERICAN SPAWN CO.
Dept. 10, St. Paul, Minn.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

THE SOCIALISTS, Who They Are and What They Stand For, by John Spargo, and the current number of the International Socialist Review, an 80-page monthly, mailed for six two-cent stamps.
CHARLES H. KERR & CO.
153 Kinzie Street. Chicago.

PALETTE AND BENCH, the new magazine for teachers and Students of Oil and Water Colors. Color study each month. Sample copy 25c.; prospectus free. Keramic Studio Pub. Co., 111 Pearl St., Syracuse, N.Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Travel

Spend the Winter Cruising in Congenial Climates

Whether you desire to go EAST to the Mediterranean and beyond, or SOUTH to the Caribbean, unlimited opportunities are offered in the splendid program of

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
1908 CRUISES 1909

Arrange to book now!

Splendid cruising steamers, built especially for the purpose. Comprehensive itineraries, including the Mediterranean, the Orient, Egypt, the NILE, HOLY LAND, the WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, etc. Efficient management, the result of many years' experience catering to thousands of tourists.

Cost and duration vary according to trip.

ORIENT CRUISE, 80 days—$300 and up.
WEST INDIES CRUISES, 30 days—$150 and up.

Oher cruises and tours, including all expenses, from $5.00 per day upward.

Write for our illustrated books, giving complete information.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
H.-A. Building, 41-45 Broadway, New York
Boston Chicago Philadelphia
St. Louis San Francisco

Clark's Cruises of the "Arabic" 16,000 tons
Feb. 4, Orient; Oct. 16, '09, Feb. 5, '10, Cruises Round the World. Fall Tours, '08, Round the World.
F. C. CLARK, Times Building, New York

HOW TO INVEST MONEY
BY GEORGE GARR HENRY

This new book by a man of large experience as Vice-President of a savings investment company analyzes all classes of safe investments and points out their strong features.

12mo. Cloth, 75 cents; by mail, 82 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
Its Origin and Character. Sketch of Mrs. Eddy's Life. By Joseph D. Burrell, D.D. 64 pp., 16mo, cloth, 50 cents.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

Half Price **Fine Oil Paintings** **On Approval**

APPROVAL OFFER. *These paintings must be seen to be appreciated.* Write us to send you one or more paintings at our expense, on one week's approval, describe style of subjects you fancy and state which size. We will select carefully and forward them repaid. If satisfactory, remit 15% of the amount then, and 15% each month until paid, or cash, otherwise return them express collect. No risk if not satisfied.

FREE First applicants for the medium large size paintings will receive a handsome gilt and gold burnished deep frame for that size painting absolutely **Free of charge.** Only few left. Sold for $10.00 each. We do not pay express charges on this free frame offer. Write to-day.

FINE ART SOCIETY
150 Nassau St.
New York

OUR OIL PAINTING BARGAINS this season include the best examples of the Artists' summer work. Charming landscapes, Spring, Autumn or Winter scenes. Woodlands, lakes, rural scenes with cattle or sheep. Marine paintings with boats, coast of Maine, scenes in Venice, Holland or Brittany. Poetic moonlights, sunsets, etc., etc. All are genuine original oil paintings, about half-price. Unframed as follows: Medium small size, $12; medium large size, $18; large size, $29. Beautify your home or buy them as an investment.

HOW MUCH DEPENDS
upon MEMORY in the struggle for success, and even after success has been attained? Teach yourself. With the aid of Professor LOISETTE'S memory system you can improve your memory 100 per cent. in a few months. PRICE $2.50. Sole publishers,

MEMORY

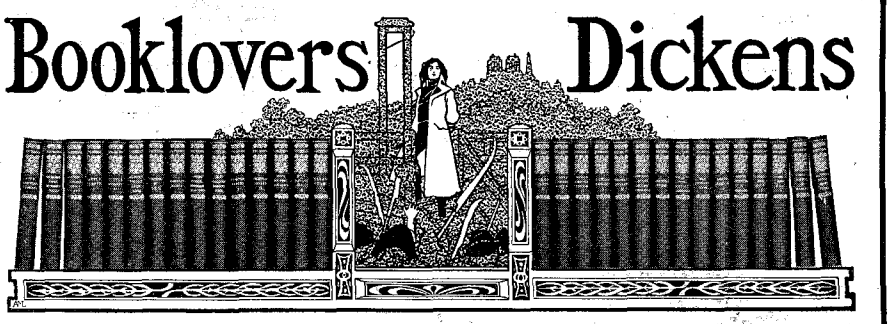
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East 23d Street New York City, N. Y.

MOVING PICTURE STORIES WANTED

Good prices paid for interesting Moving Picture Stories—Dramatic, Humorous or Pathetic. We want strong first-class matter only.

AMERICAN MUTOSCOPE & BIOGRAPH CO.
11 East 14th Street, - - New York City

Booklovers Dickens



FOUR MILLION COPIES SOLD

The popularity of the Works of Charles Dickens, among English-speaking peoples, has been ever increasing. In 1891 his original publishers reported the sales by their firm as four times greater than in 1869—the year before his death. In twenty-two years they sold no less than 800,000 copies of the Pickwick Papers. A total estimate of 2,000,000 copies of the Pickwick Papers sold in that time, would, it is said, be well inside the mark. Within twelve years after Dickens's death, some 4,000,000 copies of his books were sold in Great Britain alone. And there can properly be no talk of a Dickens "revival," for this interest has never waned. Its manifestations have been fully equalled in the British Colonies and the United States. Dickens is today the best known and most read of all great English writers of fiction. "The principal characters he created are ever remembered as distinct types, while his phraseology constitutes part of our language."

No Other Edition Has These Combined Features:

1. **A Composite Life of Dickens.** *One volume of the Booklovers is devoted to a composite Life of Dickens by F. T. Marzials, Mamie Dickens, John Forster and A. W. Ward; with Critical Essays by Swinburne, Taine and J. L. Hughes.*

2. **Full Introductions** *by Andrew Lang, Charles Dickens the Younger, H. W. Mabie and Edward Everett Hale.*

3. **Essays, Critical Comments, Arguments and Notes,** *selected from the writings of F. G. Kitton, J. T. Fields, F. R. Stockton, W. Teignmouth Shore, Walter Jerrold, George Gissing, G. K. Chesterton and many others.*

4. **Miscellaneous Papers,** *consisting of short stories, sketches and essays, largely from the files of "Household Words" and "All the Year Round." One entire volume of Dickens's characteristic work is thus preserved.*

5. **Letters, Speeches, Plays and Poems**—*the best of Dickens's remarkable correspondence; the most typical of his eloquent public utterances; two of his plays; and all of his writings in verse.*

FIRST ADEQUATE AMERICAN EDITION

In view of all this it may seem strange that America has not hitherto produced a satisfactory collected edition. "Complete editions" have been advertised on every hand, but none even approximates completeness. The only editions that might justly be so described were published in England at prices making them, when imported, far too expensive for the generality of American readers. Furthermore, all American editions have hitherto been inadequate not only in extent, but also in their editorial features. Only a few perfunctory attempts have been made to give the reader any background for an appreciation of these masterpieces.

The Booklovers Edition—the introductory sale of which we hereby announce—is the first adequate edition for general distribution in America, and the first to be equipped with helps and suggestions that immeasurably augment the literary pleasure of the reader. *The Booklovers contains about 2,000 pages of material not in any other edition generally available to Americans.*

BUT NO INCREASE IN PRICE

Notwithstanding these highly valuable additional features, the Booklovers is sold at a price that is actually less than that of most other editions equally well made from a purely mechanical standpoint. This is the more remarkable from the fact that it not only comprises a grand total of some 16,000 pages, but is bound in thirty handy-size, portable de luxe volumes instead of the cumbrous form with which readers are familiar. The type-work is handsome and very legible; the paper is of superior quality, being what is known as Bible paper, which, while perfectly opaque, is much lighter than other grades. The prices are for the cloth binding $27.50, for the half leather $37.50. These bindings are attractively stamped in full gold on back and sides.

MAKE RESERVATION NOW

Prior to publication we are booking reservations and just as soon as the sets are fully ready we shall make deliveries on approval in regular sequence. We scarcely need to enlarge upon the wisdom of securing one of these Introductory Sets and thus obtaining the very first impressions from the new plates. This is the time to buy. Payments may be made at the rate of $2 on acceptance and $2 per month thereafter.

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY, 78 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK

RESERVATION COUPON

L.D. 9-19-8

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY
NEW YORK

Please reserve, and, when edition is ready, forward prepaid for examination an Introductory Set of the Booklovers Dickens in half-leather. If the books are satisfactory, I shall pay you $2.00 within five days after receipt, and $2.00 each month thereafter until the full amount, $27.50, has been paid. If not, I shall notify you and hold them subject to your order.

Name .....

Address .....

(Change if cloth is preferred.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

VOLTAIRE'S WORKS

The First and Only Complete Edition ever published in English

New translations by WILLIAM F. FLEMING, including the Notes of TOBIAS SMOLLETT, Revised and Modernized. A Critique and Biography by the RT. HON. JOHN MORLEY, M. P.

WIDESPREAD interest has prevailed in the publication of this great author's works, as it marks a new era in the world of literature. The real history of Voltaire's life and the true character of his writings have long been denied English-reading people.

Voltaire is eminent alike as **historian, sage, satirist, wit, philosopher, economist, dramatist, poet, essayist, as the champion of mental liberty and the foe of intolerance in all its forms.** His historical writings are the creation of one who was the admired friend of the Sovereigns of his day. Histories written with such opportunities gain in every way.

"La Henriade" is the greatest masterpiece of Epic poetry ever written and the most eloquent presentation of religious toleration the world has ever known. His tragedies are the most prized Classics of France, and his Dramas have been played a hundred years.

In the "Philosophical Dictionary" the writings are lucid and self-explanatory, an inexhaustible compendium of information and delightful entertainment.

Voltaire was the precursor of a new civilization. As much credit must be given him as any man in all history for the **permanent establishment of this great American Republic. There is scarcely any successful reform movement, among the many to the credit of the nineteenth century, which was not either originated or pioneered by Voltaire.**

FORTY-THREE DE LUXE VOLUMES

Size 8¼ x 5½ inches—13,034 Pages, over 160 Illustrations of which 45 are hand-colored.

Divided into three sections: Historical, 16 volumes; General Literature, embodying his dramas in 5 volumes; Poems and Essays, in 2 volumes; Introductory and Romances in 4 volumes, and Biography, containing Biographical Critique of Voltaire, in 5 volumes; Philosophical Dictionary, in 10 volumes. The forty-third volume is an index. It has been compiled in such a way that it is in itself a most interesting volume.

THE EDITION The text is printed from a new type, elegant and clear, on specially made paper. Many of the illustrations are celebrated in the realm of art as rare examples of the most exquisite and piquant old French designs, special to the text, forming in themselves a gallery of famous historic characters. Each volume has a frontispiece by world-famed masters. The sets are handsomely bound in Red English Buckram.

The Easy Way to Possess These Wonderful Books

Regular Subscription Value $172—Read Our Offer, Then Act

By simply writing your name and address on the coupon opposite the complete set will be sent for your examination and approval, **all charges prepaid.** If satisfactory remit us $3.00 as first payment and $3.00 each month for 19 months. If the books are not what you want return them at our expense. **The greatest library ever offered at such a low price. Offer subject to withdrawal without notice. Money Saved is Money Earned.**

SEND US COUPON NOW.

THE ST. HUBERT GUILD OF ART
WORKSHOPS - - - AKRON, OHIO

L.D., 9-19-8

The St. HUBERT GUILD
AKRON, OHIO

Please send me, charges prepaid, the complete works of Voltaire, in Forty-three (43) Volumes, Bound in Red English Buckram. If satisfactory, I will remit you $3.00 at once and $3.00 per month for 19 months. If not, I will advise you within ten days.

Signature.....

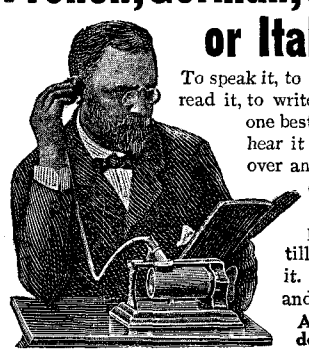
Address.....

City..... *State*.....

Educational

"A School for those who wish to study art seriously"
INSTRUCTORS
A. B. WENZELL — E. M. ASHE
F. M. DUMOND — BLENDON CAMPBELL
FLETCHER RANSOM — GEORGE BRETHM
For Prospectus apply to
NATIONAL SCHOOL OF ART
Broadway and 68th Street New York

French, German, Spanish or Italian



To speak it, to understand it, to read it, to write it, there is but one best way. You must hear it spoken correctly, over and over, till your ear knows it. You must see it printed correctly till your eye knows it. You must talk it and write it.

All this can be done best by the

Language-Phone Method

Combined with ROSENTHAL'S PRACTICAL LINGUISTRY

With this method you buy a professor outright. You own him. He speaks as you choose, slowly or quickly; when you choose, night or day; for a few minutes or hours at a time.

Anyone can learn a foreign language who hears it spoken often enough; and by this method you can hear it as often as you like.

Send for testimonials and booklet.

THE LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD
802 Metropolis Building, 16th St. and Broadway, N. Y.

Educational

WHAT YOU REQUIRE IN A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUR BOY.

1. Healthful location and buildings.
2. Clean living and economical habits.
3. Efficient instruction and good scholarship.
4. Personal association with companionable teachers to encourage habits of study and out-door physical development.

BLACK HALL SCHOOL

Has all these.
Charges for School Year, $500.
Thirty-third year begins September 24, 1908. Write for prospectus to

CHAS. G. BARTLETT, Principal
BLACK HALL, - - CONNECTICUT
Town of Old Lyme.

Distinctiveness in CLASS PINS

Unique and attractive in design, Reisner Pins are the choice of many leading schools, colleges, clubs and fraternities. Original designs in gold and silver. **BBB** Class and Fraternity Pipes—lettered as desired. Write for finely illustrated booklet of Pins, Medals and Odd Things in College Jewelry. Attractive offer to College Book Stores.
G. WM. REISNER, - 208 N. Prince St., Lancaster, Pa.

A DESK-BOOK OF ERRORS IN ENGLISH

By FRANK H. VIZETELLY, F.S.A.
Associate Editor of the Standard Dictionary

treats the hundred and one questions that arise in daily speech and correspondence which are not treated of in the dictionary.

The New York Times: "The scope and plan of the volume, which is of handy size and alphabetical arrangement, strike one as pleasantly sane and sound."

12mo, cloth, 240 pages. Price, 75c net; by mail, 83c.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

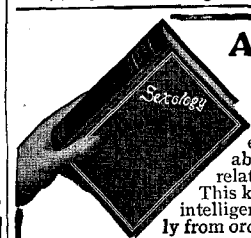
Educational

MRS. FRANCES MARSHALL
(Formerly of the Veltin School, New York)
Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.
Boarding and Day School for Little Girls, Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate and Junior Departments.
Address Box 53, Briarcliff Manor, for circulars.

LOOKING FOR A SCHOOL OR CAMP?
YOU CAN FIND *the* SCHOOL WANTED
by writing SCHOOL AGENCY, 526-41 Park Row, New York

OFFSPRING! By FRANK KRAFT, M. D.
— Important Book —
The modern scientific explanation of the birth of issue, as male or female, and of how it may be controlled.
Postpaid - - $2.00
B. BARSUETTE, PUBLISHER, - CLEVELAND, O.

JONATHAN, A TRAGEDY
A charming volume of verse by Thos. Ewing, Jr. By mail, $1.07. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York



A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology
(Illustrated)
by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

Rich Cloth Binding, Full Gold Stamp, Illustrated, $2.00
Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.
Puritan Pub. Co., Dept. B, Phila., Pa.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

JOAQUIN MILLER

"Let me use this opportunity to urge that your readers make the acquaintance of Joaquin Miller, a living American poet who has written half a dozen of the finest lyrics in the language. I have often wondered why his works are not now more widely read. They certainly deserve to be. No poetry of the present age has more claim to the unconventional freedom, the supreme independence, the spontaneity, the bold and vigorous originality, the all-pervading passion, the unresting energy, and the prodigal wealth of imagery which stamp the poetry of Joaquin Miller."—*From a letter in the N. Y. Times Saturday Review, of August 22nd, 1908.*

Two of His Best Stories

'49, THE GOLD SEEKER OF THE SIERRAS

In "'49, The Gold-Seeker of the Sierras," there is a power, pathos, and humor so realistic as to excite and stimulate those latent inspirations that make the whole world kin. 12mo, cloth, 75c.; paper, 15c.

THE DESTRUCTION OF GOTHAM

This is a most graphic story, showing the conflict between the upper and lower stratas of society in New York, ending in a great disaster to the city itself. It is an intensely interesting and powerful story. "Abounds in dramatic passages."—N. Y. *Sun*, 12mo, cloth, $1.00; paper, 25c.

Some of His Poems, etc.

MEMORIE AND RIME

"This is a most delightful mingling of sketches of travel, stories, and poems. In 'Notes From an Old Journal' there are given delicious bits of experience in New York City; in the Franco-Prussian War; at a tea party given by the English poet, Rossetti, etc. The stories and sketches are from western life, told with humor and pathos, for which the author has long been noted. The poems are in Mr. Miller's most fervent and vigorous vein. The volume does not contain a page but which is brimful of interest."—*Religious Telescope*, Dayton, O. 12mo, cloth, $1.00; paper, 25c.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East 23d Street, New York City

GORKY'S TALES

A selection of his noted stories. Cloth, $1.20.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

OUT OF WORK?

Read "How to Get a Position and How to Keep It."
Just Published. By S. ROLAND HALL. 12mo, cloth, 56 cents.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

HAWEIS "AMERICAN HUMORISTS"

ESSAYS

on Washington Irving, Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell, Artemus Ward, Mark Twain, Bret Harte. Cloth, 75c.; Paper, 15c. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, N. Y.

NURSERY DISCIPLINE

"Hints on Early Education and Nursery Discipline"
12mo, cloth. 60 cents.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

PARSIFAL

An Intimate Appreciative Description of this Masterpiece. By R. H. HAWEIS. Cloth, 40 cents
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

CZAR'S GIFT

How a brother won freedom for a brother by his art as a sculptor. Cloth, 40 cents.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

MANIKIN CHART OF THE
HUMAN SYSTEM

16 inches high. In colors. $1.50
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

Oppenheimer Treatment

FOR ALCOHOLISM

Available. Give us your doctor's name and we will arrange to send the treatment to him for your private use.

Efficient. Is endorsed by physicians in all parts of the country.

Convenient. Requires no detention from business, and no hypodermic injections, no publicity.

Safe. *Absolutely* no harmful secondary effects.

OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE, 317 W. 57TH ST., NEW YORK.
In writing for information give also the name of your family physician.
Name .....
Address .....
Doctor's Name .....

The Oppenheimer Institute successfully treats morphinism in its Sanitarium in New York City.

THE OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE
317 WEST 57th STREET NEW YORK CITY

VEST-POCKET STANDARD DICTIONARY

The latest addition to the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary Series. "A marvel of condensed information." 30,000 Vocabulary terms; 12 pages colored maps; many valuable supplementary features. Cloth, 25 cents; flexible leather, 50 cents, net; indexed, 5 cents extra. Funk & Wagnalls Company. New York and London.

TRUE MOTHERHOOD

Helpful talks on the ideals of true motherhood and woman's sphere as a home maker. By JAMES C. FERNALD. 12mo, leatherette, 60 cents.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

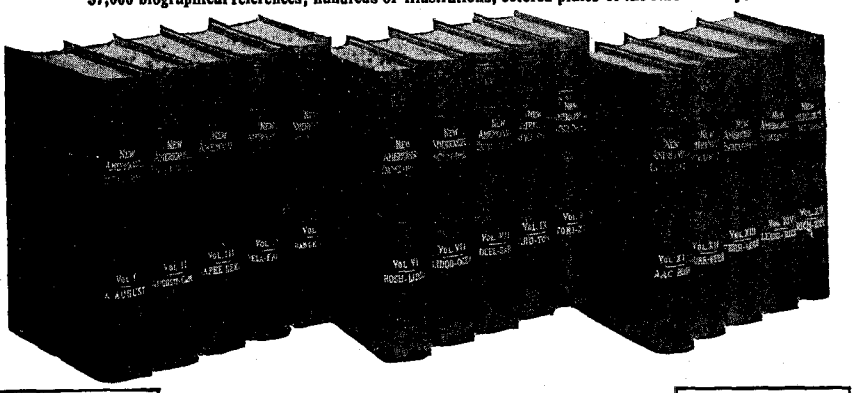
Webster's New $8.50 Encyclopedic Dictionary FREE with each of the first hundred orders!

MAGNIFICENT **1908** EDITION OF THE

New Americanized Encyclopedia

FIRST IN WEALTH OF LEARNING, FIRST IN WEIGHT OF AUTHORITY, LATEST IN DATE OF PUBLICATION

Fifteen massive volumes, sumptuous binding, 10,000 double-column pages, 100 superb maps, 37,000 biographical references, hundreds of illustrations, colored plates of the rarest beauty.



"An intellectual ocean whose waves touch every shore of thought."

$1.00 Secures the Set. Sent Free for Examination

A Home University.
A College Education.
A Huge Library.

THE KING OF ALL ENCYCLOPEDIAS, AT PRICES NEVER BEFORE APPROACHED

You have always meant to get an Encyclopedia—every intelligent man does. NOW IS THE TIME. The possession of this latest and greatest of all ENCYCLOPEDIAS puts you ten years ahead of your less enterprising neighbor.

Other books tell you about ONE thing; this tells you EVERYTHING. It covers every phase of human knowledge, discovery, experience and belief. All gallant deeds and stirring scenes, all victories of brain or brawn, all marvels of science and invention, all the glorious achievements that have made history luminous and civilization possible are found in the ten thousand teeming pages of these splendid volumes. Can YOU afford to do without it?

ITS MATCHLESS AUTHORITY. The most brilliant thinkers of the century are enrolled as its contributors. Its writers include such men of world-wide fame as Matthew Arnold, James Bryce, John Morley, Andrew Lang, St. George Mivart, Canon Farrar, Edmund Gosse, John Stuart Blackie, Leslie Stephen, Edward Freeman, Lord Kelvin, Robertson Smith, Sir Norman Lockyer, Thorold Rogers, Saintsbury, Swinburne, Simon Newcomb, John Fiske, Cardinal Gibbons, John Bach McMaster, Admiral Melville, Thomas B. Reed, Carroll Wright; and these with hundreds of others equally famous give it an authority so overwhelming, so incomparable that it reigns without a rival in the realm of scholarship.

SPECIAL HALF PRICE OFFER. To emphasize the issue of the 1908 edition of this magnificent work we are making for a limited time only a special introductory offer at just ONE-HALF the regular price. The cloth set we price at $37, the half morocco at $46. Moreover, with each of the first hundred orders to reach us we will send absolutely FREE Webster's Huge New Encyclopedic Dictionary, retailing regularly at $8.50. It is bound in Full Sheep, marbled edges, gold stamped and indexed. This combination of the world's most famous Cyclopedia and equally famous Dictionary gives you a magnificent reference library of enormous extent and unmatchable value.

SEND NO MONEY NOW. Sign and mail the attached coupon and we will ship you a complete set for five days' FREE examination. You can return them AT OUR EXPENSE if they fail to give you entire satisfaction. We pay all transportation charges. Should you decide to purchase, then send us $1.00 as first payment and pay the balance at the rate of $2.00 per month for the cloth and $2.50 per month for the half morocco.

DO NOT DELAY. At these phenomenal prices the introductory sets will vanish like magic. It is the opportunity of a life-time. Enrich your mind, adorn your library, delight your family with this stupendous work. Write TO-DAY. Remember. No risk! No obligation! You purchase only if satisfied.

THE BOOKLOVERS' SOCIETY
156 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY

L. D.
Sept. 19. '08

THE BOOKLOVERS SOCIETY
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York

Please send me for examination prepaid a complete set of the **New Americanized Encyclopedia** *in half morocco binding* at your SPECIAL HALF Price offer of $46.00. If the set is satisfactory, I agree to pay upon the purchase price the sum of $1.00 *in cash within 5 days after receipt of goods* and $2.50 each month thereafter for eighteen months. Title to remain in The Booklovers' Society until full purchase price has been paid. If the books are not satisfactory I am to notify you promptly and hold them subject to your order. Also send me **Webster's New Encyclopedic Dictionary**, which I am *to receive absolutely* FREE should I retain the set.

Name.....
Address.....

If you prefer the cloth edition alter $46.00 to $37.00 and $2.50 each month to $2.00.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

To DIGEST READERS ONLY $1

Down and $3.00 a month until the low cut price is paid.

93 Slightly Handled Sets Almost Given Away

The Newest, Greatest and Best History of the World

52 Sets ¾ Persian Morocco—Regular Price, $124, Reduced to $48

41 Sets Cloth Binding—Regular Price, $96, Reduced to $36

NOTE: We ship all Charges prepaid subject to 10 Days' Approval

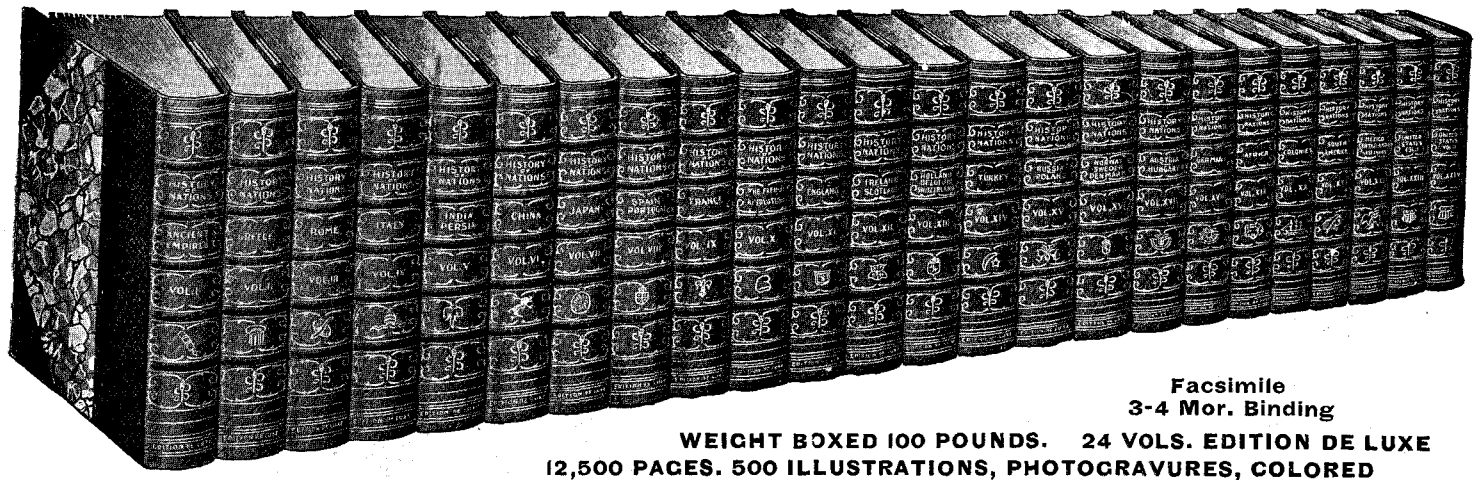
LODGE'S HISTORY OF NATIONS

HENRY CABOT LODGE, Ph.D., LL.D., Editor-in-Chief

JAMES LAMONT PERKINS, Managing Editor

THE LATEST AND ONLY AUTHORITATIVE HISTORY OF THE WORLD BY NATIONS. EACH VOLUME COMPLETE IN ITSELF

Written by modern historians, representing the Departments of History of Twenty three leading American and European Universities



Facsimile
3-4 Mor. Binding

WEIGHT BOXED 100 POUNDS. 24 VOLS. EDITION DE LUXE

12,500 PAGES. 500 ILLUSTRATIONS, PHOTOGRAVURES, COLORED PLATES, 300 MAPS, REPRESENTS MODERN SCHOLARSHIP, NOT A COMPILATION NOR A ONE-MAN HISTORY

ENDORSED BY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES

Hon. ANDREW D. WHITE, LL.D., writes: "I recommend the Lodge History of Nations as the only existing set of books which contains within readable form a complete, authoritative world history by modern historians."

Our Offer and the Reason

The bindings of these magnificent sets are only very slightly marred here and there, due to careless handling in the bindery, so that they could not be shipped out at the regular prices. The books are not second-hand nor damaged any more than a new set would be after being in your library a week.

The insides are absolutely perfect. We will ship prepaid, subject to your 10 days' approval, and guarantee satisfaction.

REMEMBER. The $124.00 ¾ Persian Morocco set will cost you only $48.00, or the $96.00 cloth set only $36.00.

EASY MONTHLY TERMS. $1.00 down; $3.00 monthly

.....CUT OUT OR COPY THIS BLANK—SIGN AND MAIL TO-DAY.....

L. D.
BIGELOW, SMITH & CO., 35 Wall Street, New York. 9-19-8

Gentlemen: You may send me prepaid for my free inspection one set of the Lodge History of Nations, ¾ Persian Morocco, for which, if satisfactory, I agree to pay $1.00 within ten days and $3.00 monthly until the special price $48.00 is paid, when the title shall pass to me. If not satisfactory I will notify you and the books are to be returned without expense to me.

Name .....

Occupation..... *Street*.....

Town or City..... *State*.....

NOTE: This Coupon Saves You $76!

IF YOU WANT CLOTH SET CHANGE $48 TO $36

CONTENTS OF THE SET

Written by the World's Greatest Modern Historians

I. ANCIENT EMPIRES OF THE EAST
By A. H. Sayce, LL.D., Prof. of Assyriology, Oxford, and Christopher Johnston, Ph.D., Prof. of Ancient History, Johns Hopkins University.

II. GREECE
By C. W. C. Oman, LL.D., Prof. of History, Oxford.

III. ROME (Earliest Times to 44 B.C.)
By Theodor Mommsen, Prof. of Ancient History, Berlin, and A. C. Howland, Ph.D. Dept. of History, University of Pennsylvania.

IV. ITALY (Including Rome 44 B.C. to 476 A.D.)
By Charles Merivale, LL.D. Cambridge, and J. Higginson Cabot, Ph.D. Prof. of History, Wellesley.

V. INDIA AND PERSIA
By Wm. W. Hunter, F.R.S., and Geo. M. Dutcher, Ph.D., Prof. of History, Wesleyan University.

VI. CHINA
By Robert K. Douglas, Prof. of Chinese History, King's College, and J. W. Jenks, Ph.D., LL.D., Prof. of Political Economy, Cornell University.

VII. JAPAN
By K. Asakawa, Ph. D., Instructor in Japanese Civilization, Yale University.

VIII. SPAIN AND PORTUGAL
By G. Mercer Adam and Wilfred H. Munro, Ph. D., Prof. of European History, Brown University.

IX. FRANCE
By Fred. Morrow Fling, Ph. D., Prof. of European History, University of Nebraska.

X. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION
By F. A. M. Mignet and James Westfall Thompson, Ph. D., Prof. of History, University of Chicago.

XI. ENGLAND
By Samuel Rawson Gardiner, LL.D., King's College, London.

XII. IRELAND AND SCOTLAND
By R. W. Joyce, LL.D., and A. H. Shearer, Ph.D., Instructor in History, Trinity College.

XIII. HOLLAND AND BELGIUM
By W. Harold Claflin, B. A., Dept. of History, Harvard University.

SWITZERLAND
By Charles Dandliker, LL.D., Pres. of Zurich University, and E. J. Benton, Ph.D., Dept. of History, Western Reserve University.

XIV. TURKEY
By E. S. Creasy, University College, London, and A. C. Coolidge, Ph. D., Prof. of History, Harvard University.

XV. RUSSIA AND POLAND
By W. R. Morfill, M.A., Oxford, and Charles Edmund Fryer, Ph.D., Instructor in History, McGill University.

XVI. NORWAY, SWEDEN AND DENMARK
By E. C. Otte and E. S. Corwin, Ph. D., Instructor in History, Princeton University.

XVII. AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
By P. L. Leger, College de France, and Wm. E. Lingelbach, Ph.D., Prof. of European History, University of Pennsylvania.

XVIII. GERMANY
By Bayard Taylor and Sidney B. Fay, Ph.D., Prof. of History, Dartmouth.

XIX. AFRICA
By J. Scott Keltie, Pres. Royal Geog. Society, and A. G. Keller, Ph D., Asst. Prof, Science of Society, Yale University.

XX. COLONIES OF THE WORLD
By E. J. Payne, M.A., Oxford, Philip P. Wells, Ph.D., and J. W. Jenks, Ph.D., LL.D.

XXI. SOUTH AMERICA
By Philip P. Wells, Ph.D., Lecturer in History and Librarian of the Law School, Yale University.

XXII. MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES
By Frederick A. Ober, Historian, Author and Traveler.

XXIII and XXIV. THE UNITED STATES (2 vols.)
By James W. Garner, Ph.D., Henry Cabot Lodge, Ph.D., LL.D., and John Bach McMaster, Litt.D., LL.D.

Prompt action is necessary to secure one of these sets. ***WRITE TO-DAY.***

BIGELOW, SMITH & COMPANY

35 WALL STREET - NEW YORK CITY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44 60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVII., NO. 12 NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 19, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 961

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE ATTACK ON SPEAKER CANNON

SPEAKER CANNON, who is elucidating the issues of the campaign on the stump, has apparently himself become one of the chief issues, and a staff correspondent of the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) says that if he is allowed to make a speaking tour through Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, as proposed, Bryan's chances will grow brighter all along the route. The Speaker has the distinction of being specifically assailed in the Democratic platform, and of forming the chief topic of the acceptance speech of the Democratic candidate for Vice-President. The president of the American Federation of Labor celebrated Labor Day by making a speech in Danville, Mr. Cannon's home town, in which he urged every workingman to use his ballot to keep the Speaker at home. And as if this were not enough, the Methodists, angered by his stand on temperance legislation, have opened a formal attack upon him, urging his constituents to defeat him, and urging Congressional candidates not to return him to the Speaker's chair if he is reelected; and "as is well known," says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "this sect possesses enormous influence." *The Northwestern Christian Advocate*, the Methodist organ in Illinois, which is leading the attack, is out with statements against him from a majority of the bishops of the church.

The enemies of the Speaker, open or covert, are enumerated as follows by the Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.):

"1. Theodore Roosevelt and all his political friends.
"2. The whole radical and 'progressive' element in the West.
"3. Every Republican who favors a genuine reform of the tariff.
"4. Every Republican who wishes to see the currency system intelligently dealt with.
"5. All the labor-unions.
"6. All the 'special interests' he has antagonized, which are too numerous to mention.
"7. A considerable number of clergymen and religious people who have found reason to object to what they have noted in his attitude toward matters which they regard as of the highest importance."

The objections of Mr. Cannon's critics are given in this editorial in *Collier's*:

"From the Danville district of Illinois will come returns which the whole country will scan eagerly on the night of November 3. Will there come the news of a great victory for progress and intelligence, or the old story of habit, local pull, and stupid ruts? 'In Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois,' wrote William Hard, 'the United States now possesses the most stationary political object ever exhibited within its boundaries.' The Speaker observed the movement for pure food and clean meat with disgust. He was hostile to Senator La Follette's bill endeavoring to give a more human life to railway employees. He was a bitter defender of the spoils system, and no idea of modern morality in politics has ever penetrated his obdurate intellect. He fought the resumption of specie payments formerly, as he fights the Appalachian bill to-day. In small and big things it is the same. He fought the great and immeasurably valuable reclamation bill, as he fights any decent bit of architecture or any little public park. This is the Speaker who appoints as chairman of the Public Lands Committee a man who is eager to help all individuals and corporations exploit those lands. It matters not what it may be; all improvements look equally bad to him. He packs committees against them and thus buries them. Is it not a disgrace to a so-called self-governing nation, which wishes to be intelligent and free, which wishes to progress, that a thick-spirited old politician should be able to say 'No!' to the best and strongest purposes of the nation? If we were offered the privilege of eliminating Aldrich, Rockefeller, or Cannon from influence in America, without hesitation we should choose Cannon as the most dangerous of the three. If only the men of Danville would vote as independent human beings, and not respond, sheeplike and docile, to the habits of the party and the district! We fear Mr. Cannon will be reelected, and yet, when we remember the disgraceful way in which a venal Illinois legislature passed the Allen bill for the benefit of Yerkes, and the hold on the Danville Council, which enabled the Cannon brothers to seize part of the public pie before that scandalous law could be repealed, we almost believe the new wave of political enlightenment may strike Danville, and cause a glorious victory for the onward march."

Mr. Gompers, in his Danville speech, mentioned above, referred to "Uncle Joe" as "the worst enemy of economic, social, and political reform that the people have," and went on to say in part:

"We find a man in Congress from this district who refuses to give the slightest consideration to the rights of labor and people generally. The time has come when he must be called to account. One of the great boasts 'Uncle Joe' Cannon makes generally is that he does not care to be consistent. There is some merit to that, providing the man goes from wrong to right, but when the man always changes from right to wrong and is consistent in this unjust attitude I say again it is time for a reckoning.

"You know Uncle Joe very well, or think you do. He comes to stay with you once in a while, and you see that mask—that genial smile. We at Washington, who are gazing at him constantly, note varying changes to his features.

"The Committee on Labor in the House of Representatives was created by the demand of labor. The members always are appointed with the idea of shaping bills according to the needs of labor. Under Cannon this committee developed such hostility that I asked him to appoint another one composed of more sympathetic members. He not only ignored my letter, but the committee he appointed was much more antagonistic than the first one.

"As I went around this city to-day and talked to men, I heard 'That is Cannon's bank there,' 'There's another Cannon bank over there,' 'There's the Cannon family bank,' 'This business is under a Cannon mortgage,' 'This whisky sold over the bars is Cannon's.'

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label: subscription including the month named. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE, or CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent **two weeks** before the date they are to go into effect. **Both old and new addresses** must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

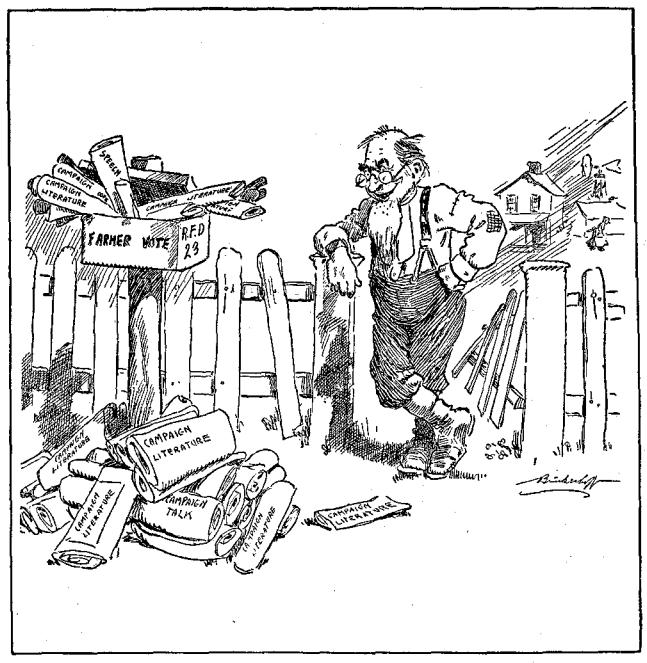
Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THAT TRYING MOMENT.

When you can't go out with the other boys and have a good time.
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.



THE BLESSINGS OF RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

"Funny how doggone pop'lar a feller gits about every four years."
—Brinkerhoff in the Cleveland *Leader*.

TRYING TIMES.

There was even a Cannon bank in the Court House. I wonder if there are any rear connections.

"It is quite evident that, apart from politics, Cannon controls much of the banks, business, and booze of Danville. I have no word of personal disrespect for the Speaker. In social ways I am told he is just all right. If you love him so much you will do the American people a great public service if you keep him at home with you."

Two days later the Speaker had a chance to reply, in his address to the Republican State Convention. He said:

"In our form of government, independent of each other, is first the President, then the Congress, then the courts, each independent of the other and each a check upon the other—a division of power under which we have grown great and strong. There are a few labor-leaders in this country who misrepresent the men, but belong to the Federation. If I were living by the sweat of my face in factory, in machine-shop, or on the railroad, with the changed condition of production, I would strike hands with my fellow laborer and organize, what for? To gather a threefold cord and a fourfold cord, not easily broken, so that we could contract with those who employ us and get our share of the profits.

"There is no justification, there is no defense for the organization of labor from the economic standpoint other than the one I have made. Thank God, hundreds of thousands of men in the shop, in the mine, in the factory, on the railroads, understand the object of their meetings. But what do their leaders propose? The head leader, with his lieutenants, came to the Republican National Convention at Chicago and demanded legislation that would eliminate the court.

"I measure my words when I say that the Constitution of the United States gives the courts power to determine all questions in law and in equity that arise under the Constitution. For five hundred years in all English-speaking countries the equity court, when irreparable damage is about to be inflicted upon the property of another, issues its mandate of injunction and says, Stop until the matter is determined. Mr. Gompers, when the writ issues, demands that if the people or any of them do not obey the writ, the judge can not punish the disobedience unless it takes place in his sight, but that it shall be sent to a jury to try.

"When Mr. Gompers, forsaking the object for which he has been made leader, betraying the honorable, magnificent, intelligent men that have made him leader, packed his grip and went to Denver, Bryan wrote and rewrote that matter in his platform. That is not all. We have what is known as the Sherman Antitrust Act, passed by Republicans against Democratic votes many years ago. It, like the grace of God, covers every American citizen, and if any man or any set of men combine and do acts in restraint of trade among the States they are liable to penalty. Now, the amendment that the Democrats propose is this: That if Bryan comes into power the Sherman Antitrust Act will be so amended that it will apply to everybody in the United States, save alone to union labor and its members.

"Mr. Gompers wanted us to put it in our platform. He complains that similar bills were introduced into the House of Representatives, and that they were not reported from the committee. It is not the province of the Speaker to withhold bills or to see that they are reported, but I thank God that all propositions of the kind that I have been discussing slipt by Congress and sleep today in their respective committees. And let us not have any misunderstanding; if my constituents send me back to the House of Representatives, never, never, never, while water runs or grass grows, will I vote for a law that shall apply to one man and a different law that shall apply to another."

The New York *Evening Mail* comes to the Speaker's defense thus:

"Our idea is that the attack is going to be overdone, if it has not been overdone already; that it will produce a revulsion of feeling; and that this sturdy old man—with all his lacks, every inch a man—will be the beneficiary, not the victim, of popular sentiment in the fight he is called upon to wage against numerous assailants.

"We notice that the Democrats in Congress, the official opposition, are not joining in the crusade against Mr. Cannon, or at any rate not in more than perfunctory fashion. They know the man, and like him; and they respect him. They feel that they have had a square deal from him, and that the rules he administers, which are aimed to give effect to the will of the majority. are a development and an evolution in which they have themselves had part when they were the majority and of which they will avail themselves again whenever they become a majority.

"The Speaker has made mistakes. He is a mossback in some things. He has been a vandal on art, a tardy and reluctant adherent of civil-service reform, a poor friend of the Appalachian and White-Mountain forest-preserve project, a slow mover when it came to adopting innovation, and on occasion a cynical critic of political sweetness and light. Yet he is not being attacked now for these things. He is being attacked chiefly for his record as a fool-killer which is sufficing and good.

"'Uncle Joe' has stood like a rock in opposition to ill-considered measures and crazes of the moment, and taken on his shoulders the brunt of halting enterprises which Congressmen, Democratic

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and Republican alike, did not approve, but for their own political future were afraid to oppose.

"Under Mr. Cannon the House has become a more effective instrument in legislation than it had been in decades before. He has been an expert on public expenditures, always seeking to bridge or reduce 'the gap between Uncle Sam's vest and his pants,' to use his own phrase; and in that good, but sometimes thankless, task he has accumulated a number of enemies of the sort that like to see public money circulating—enemies who would be a credit to any man."

The Charleston *Post* (Dem.), after noting the appeals to the Danville voters, rises to remark that the best way to do the thing thoroughly is to elect a Democratic Congress.

A DECISION FOR THE COAL ROADS

MORE than one observer remarked, when the law was passed forbidding the "coal roads" to carry the coal from their own mines to market, that the alacrity of some Congressmen and Senators in voting for it was due to a belief that it would not stand the scrutiny of the courts. Now that such has been its fate in the United States Circuit Court sitting at Philadelphia, no one seems to be very much surprized, and no one is predicting very confidently that the appeal to be taken to the Supreme Court will change the result. The statute in question is the "commodity clause" in the Hepburn Railroad Rate Act, and it reads as follows:

"From and after May 1, 1908, it shall be unlawful for any railroad company to transport from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or to any foriegn country, any article or commodity, other than timber and the manufactured products thereof, manufactured, mined, or produced by it, or under its authority, or which it may own in whole or in part, or in which it may have any interest, direct or indirect, except such articles or commodities as may be necessary and intended for its use in the conduct of its business as a common carrier."

This was generally understood to be aimed at the hard-coal roads of Pennsylvania, which were accused of having a quiet understanding among themselves to maintain prices and "freeze out" the independent operators. It was thought that this law would compel them to sell out their coal properties, whereupon the "trust" would dissolve and the coal business would be thrown open to competition. It soon appeared, however, that sympathetic companies under the same ownership were to be formed with new names to take over the coal lands of the roads, and everythng might easily go on as before. Meanwhile the law has received this setback, and Congress may have a chance to do its work over again.

The decision against the "commodities clause" was rendered by Justices Gray and Dallas, with Justice Buffington dissenting, but not filing an opinion. Justice Gray said in part:

"From every point of view from which we have been able to approach the question, the unreasonableness and consequent invalidity of this so-called 'commodities clause' is apparent. It invades the rights of the State by striking down the liberty hitherto innocently enjoyed by its citizens under the laws and usages of the commonwealth, to engage in interstate commerce to the fullest extent, as to all harmless articles, whether owned or not owned by the carrier, and deprives of their property these defendants, contrary to the letter and spirit of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. If the enactment in question be warranted by the commerce clause of the Constitution, it is hard to see what bounds may be set to the expenditure of that power. It will, indeed, be an open door through which the forces of a centralization hitherto unknown may enter at will, to the overthrow of that just balance between Federal and State power for which the makers of the Constitution so wisely provided, as an essential to the preservation of our dual form of government. . . . . .

"We may assume, therefore, that the commerce clause of the Constitution is no exception to the general doctrine that unlimited power has no place in American governmental institutions, and that there are rights of liberty and property that are secure against hostile legislative action.

"In the opinion of this Court, the enactment in question is not a regulation of commerce, within the proper meaning of these words, as used in the commerce clause of the Constitution, and therefore not within the power granted by that clause."

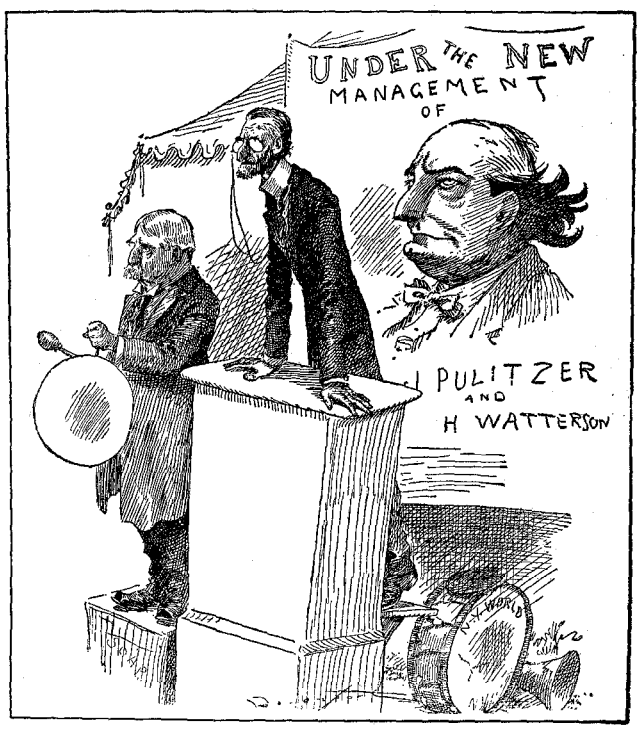
Justice Gray hinted that if the roads had been discriminating against independent shippers, they might be reached in other ways. Speaking of the "existing statutes" on interstate commerce, he remarked:

"If in any manner and to any extent whatever they have actually

HIS CONDITION NEEDS IMPROVING.

Is this the farmer the President had in mind?

—Thorndike in the Baltimore *American*.



Copyrighted, 1908, by the Mail and Express Co.

"HE'S ALIVE! ALIVE! ALIVE!"

—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail*.

GIVING HIM A BETTER SHOW.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WHICH?
Real Medicine or Sugar and Water.
—Porter in the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*.

"COME TO PAPA."
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

WILLING HANDS.

violated the latter, surely they could be restrained or otherwise made amenable to the legal penalties in such behalf without crippling or destroying a business in which they are profitably and usefully engaged."

Attorney-General Bonaparte said, upon hearing of the decision, that the case would be appealed to the Supreme Court; and Judson Clements, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, exprest regret that the Court had not upheld this effort to restrain the roads from competing with their patrons. Mr. Clements added:

"So long as this practise is permitted, the temptation to discriminate is ever present and too strong for resistance. Indirect methods of discrimination are numerous and past finding out in many instances until they have done their deadly work.

"It has been overwhelmingly shown that the practise of railroads dealing in products of their own production has resulted in intolerable consequences."

The New York *Evening Mail* believes a way must be found to make the railroads "confine themselves to the carrying business and not engage on the side in an industrial game where all the cards are stacked in their favor."

The New York *World* thinks that Justice Gray's warning against the abuse of power is a good thing for some of our public men to remember—

"An excellent thing for Presidents to remember; for Congresses to remember; for Governors to remember; for legislatures to remember; for Presidential candidates to remember; for the whole country to remember. Unlimited power has no place in American governmental institutions. There are rights of liberty and property that are secure against hostile legislative action. No man forfeits these rights of liberty and property merely by becoming a stockholder or a bondholder in a corporation.

"When the Rate Bill was under consideration in the Senate many of the ablest lawyers in that body challenged the constitutionality of the commodities clause. No attention was paid to their counsel. Only three Senators, two of them Democrats, ventured to vote against the bill. Congress in this instance was not attempting to regulate commerce, but to prohibit commerce.

"Judge Gray in his opinion has said only what was said many times while the measure was before Congress. He has said only what the courts will continue to say as long as legislators and agitators assume that demagogy is an adequate substitute for constitutional government in the curbing of corporations."

THE LOVE-FEAST IN OHIO

THE formal exchange of personal regard and political good-will between Senator Foraker and Mr. Taft in Toledo, which was celebrated by the two Republican leaders clasping hands "across the Ohio" in political pantomime, is interpreted by many as a sure guaranty of a Republican victory in Ohio. This dropping of political differences between the two Ohio leaders "assures such a sweeping majority" next November in that State as will "overtop most likely even the magnificent plurality which Ohio gave Roosevelt in 1904," declares the Baltimore *American* (Rep.); and the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* (Rep.) also believes that "the way is now clear for the rolling up of such a majority for Mr. Taft as Ohio rightfully owes to her favorite son." Thus the Republican papers seem to have their attention focused on the probable local results of the Ohio "love-feast." The Democratic writers are in the main significantly silent, evidently considering the subject a matter of family discipline, while a more independent press look upon Mr. Foraker's capitulation, in a measure, as of questionable value to the Republican party, arguing that the Ohio Senator's record as an anti-Roosevelt man will hardly make him an attractive addition to the Taft band-wagon in the eyes of the West. As the Chicago *Post* (Ind.) puts it:

"The West will have some difficulty in forgetting that the Ohioan alone of all the Republicans in the Senate voted against railroad-rate legislation. It also will have some trouble in washing from the memory recollections of the fact that pretty nearly everything Mr. Roosevelt suggested in the way of legislation was anathematized by Mr. Foraker."

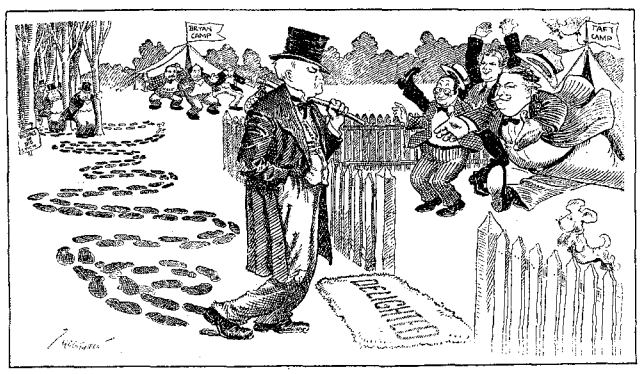
The characteristic argument of the Taft supporters, who show a tendency to scout the allegation that Senator Foraker was brought into line by the fear that his own Senatorial seat was in danger, is thus set forth by the Boston *Herald* (Ind.):

"The 'reconciliation' between Mr. Taft and Senator Foraker is everywhere commented upon as an incident which will greatly strengthen the Republican ticket in Ohio. But 'reconciliation' is hardly the right word. There has been no personal quarrel between these two eminent men, whatever may have been the case with some of their supporters. And there is nothing new in the announcement that Senator Foraker will heartily support the Republican ticket. He announced that fact himself months ago when

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

he said that he would abide by whatever decision the Chicago Convention might make. He repeated it as soon as the Convention had nominated Mr. Taft. One of the first messages of congratulation received by Mr. Taft, immediately after his nomination, was from Senator Foraker. And no one who knows the Senator ever supposed that he would give less than his hearty and whole support to his party's nominee for the Presidency.

"Matters remain where they were, with this difference: while Senator Foraker yields nothing in the courageous stand he has so



"FATTED CALF FOR ONE."
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

long maintained for independence of thought and action in the upper chamber of Congress, and while Mr. Taft, as a candidate for the Presidency, abstains from taking any side on the question of Senator Foraker's reelection, the public has had an outward, visible demonstration that the Presidential candidate and the senior Senator from Ohio understand each other very well, are on cordial terms, and that any idea there may have been that Mr. Taft would lend himself to the 'elimination' of Senator Foraker is eliminated."

The Omaha *World-Herald* (Dem.), however, in a way, voicing the more general understanding of the Ohio imbroglio, and declaring it to be but the old story of barter, of compromise, and of give and take, which have won so many victories for the Republican party, handles the situation as follows:

"Senator Foraker will support the ticket heartily. He will be made one of the headline campaigners in behalf of Taft and Sherman. He has been cordially invited by the Republican chairman, Mr. Hitchcock, to open the campaign in Kansas. He will do his gol-darndest for the election of Taft and the 'vindication' of Roosevelt. Angels could do no more.

"In return, it is agreed that opposition on the part of Mr. Taft's friends to Foraker's reelection to the Senate is to be withdrawn. Mr. Taft will help return this distinguished and fiery friend of the Roosevelt policies to his accustomed seat, where he may continue helping reform the tariff, pass an income-tax law, put a resolution through for popular election of Senators, curb the trusts, limit the rapacity of the railroads, and advance those other reforms so dear to the hearts of Foraker and Taft.

"It is to laugh.

"Mr. Taft required to be led only a little way up the mountain top; he required to be promised, not the earth, but only the Presidency, before he was ready to fall down and worship—Foraker!

"He may be Taft 'the progressive,' Taft the 'heir of Roosevelt,' but he makes an alliance with Foraker, the archleader of the interests! His campaign is financed by George R. Sheldon, one of the inner wheels of the system. The legal adviser of his committee is William N. Cromwell, foremost corporation attorney of the nation, and legal adviser to Harriman, the Sugar Trust, and Standard Oil. And his speakers' bureau is managed by the notorious Du Pont, against whom proceedings for flagrant violation of the Antitrust Law are pending.

"And Foraker is coming west. Let him come! He will be welcomed with bloody hands to a hospitable grave. Let the others come—Cromwell, and Sheldon, and Du Pont, and Sherman, and Penrose, and Aldrich, and Crane, and Cannon, and Bliss, and all those other trusted agents of the predatory corporations who are so interested in Mr. Taft's campaign. Let them all come!

"But may heaven pity the stupidity of Mr. Taft and his chairman if they think such gentry as this can do him any good in Kansas, or anywhere else west of the Mississippi River!"

GOOD FORTUNE OF THE POWDER TRUST

SOME rather cutting remarks are being made by the Democratic papers on the Powder Trust's good luck in having Gen. T. Coleman Du Pont, its president, at the head of the Republican speakers' bureau. It seems likely to the Indianapolis *News*, an independent paper that is showing leanings toward Bryan, that the speakers chosen by General Du Pont's bureau will touch but lightly on the duty on powder when discussing tariff revision, and when denouncing the trusts "will at least be conservative" in handling the powder concern. The fact that the Government is prosecuting a suit against this trust also adds to the feeling of the Democratic papers that this anchor to windward is extremely fortunate. The New York *World* (Dem.) is afraid the other trusts will be jealous. We have searched the Republican papers in vain for comment on this matter. It was a Republican, however, who first brought it to light in a letter to President Roosevelt. Mr. Alfred O. Crozier, a neighbor and friend of General Du Pont and author of "The Magnet," a novel that scourges the sins of high finance without mercy, concluded that it would be better for the Republican cause to call attention to General Du Pont's anomalous position two months before election, and give him a chance to resign, than to let it go till the eleventh hour, when the Democrats could use it with tremendous effect. So he wrote President Roosevelt the following letter:

"The selection of Gen. T. Coleman Du Pont as member of the Republican National Executive Committee and as director-in-chief of the speakers' bureau of the campaign is a menace to the success of the ticket.

"To put the president and organizer of one of the most powerful of all trusts at the head of their speaking campaign, with complete authority to tell the orators what to say, is grotesque in view of the platform declarations of our party respecting trusts. But when this very trust is now in court charged with lawbreaking, and Gen.

Copyrighted, 1908, by the Pictorial News Co., New York.

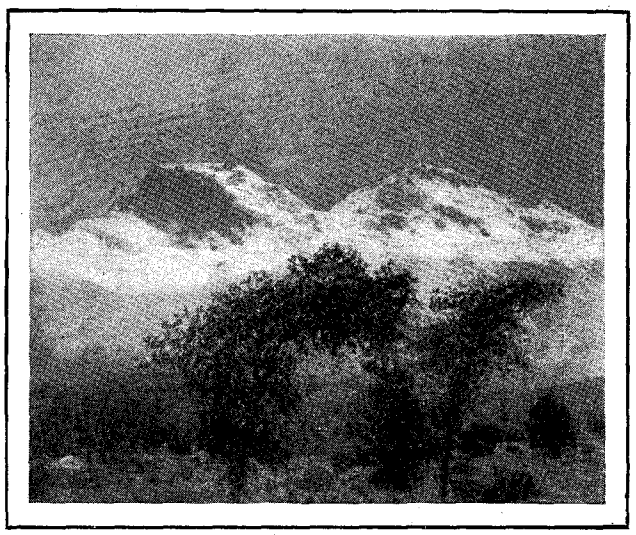
NO KNIVES IN SIGHT.

This photograph of Mr. Taft and Senator Foraker chatting affably in the grand stand during the Grand-Army parade in Toledo disproves the idea that they were carrying long, crooked dirks intended for each other.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

T. Coleman Du Pont and United States Senator Henry A. Du Pont are both joined as defendants, the appointment must seem ridiculous.

"This campaign, before it is over, will largely center around discussion of 'malefactors of great wealth'—those who, with artificial panics, margin-gambling that totals $30,000,000,000 annually, trust



MT. HUASCARAN.
This photograph, sent by Miss Peck, has this legend on the back: "Mt. Huascaran, 24,000 ft.? From a height of 10,000 ft."

consolidation and railroad manipulation, are eating alive the progress and prosperity of the people.

"How important then that our party organization and campaign be purged in its management of all such 'malefactors,' for the people this year are thinking, with eyes and ears wide open.

"The case against the Powder Trust is set for hearing before election. The Government thinks it has sufficient evidence to sustain its very serious charge. What will be the effect of the disclosures before election? If the case is postponed until after election, it will cause belief that an 'immunity bath' is in preparation as a reward for the services being performed in this campaign by the head of that trust.

"No doubt General Du Pont will gladly withdraw from all official connection with the campaign and party organization if the impropriety of the situation is called to his attention."

The Democratic comment is well represented by the following editorial in the Albany *Times-Union* (Dem.):

"That the Republicans are insincere in their trust-busting methods is very forcibly shown by the retention of Gen. T. Coleman Du Pont, the powder king, as head of the speakers' bureau and as a member of the executive committee of the Republican National Committee.

"To expect favorable results from the present effort to break up the gigantic Powder Trust and still keep its head and founder on friendly, in fact, family relations, with the party managers, were like expecting blood from a stone.

"One is not apt to attack one's friends unless one suddenly loses one's mind.

"President Roosevelt has been asked to have Du Pont removed because it is apt to embarrass the campaign managers. If this is not done, there is a prospect of making the so-called 'Powder Trust' the storm-center of the Presidential campaign. It is said that the President is indignant, that Taft disclaims responsibility, and that party managers in manufacturing-centers fear the trust magnate's retention will cost the party many labor votes.

"Chairman Hitchcock, he of the steam-roller methods, stands sponsor for Du Pont and says that it is a good piece of political strategy to corral the electoral vote of Delaware by capturing the man whose family is said to politically own the State. But this may be a chicken which will come to roost.

"The Democrats have all along contended that there is little hope of the Republicans succeeding in curbing the trusts because of their intimate relations with the trust magnates. The Du-Pont incident proves it.

"It also goes to show that much of the success of the Republican party depends on the support given it by the tax-eaters rather than by the taxpayers. Trust magnates whose fortunes are made by a prohibitive tariff are expected to pay much of the campaign expenses of the party which makes their continuance in affluence possible."

The Buffalo *Enquirer* (Dem.) thinks Mr. Taft is on the horns of a dilemma. If he does not prosecute the trusts after his election, he will be false to his promises; if he does, he will be false to his friends. It says:

"Mr. Taft understands the work of the next Administration to be to 'clinch' the work of the present Administration. The 'clinching' process, carried out in good faith, must include 'pinching' the gentleman who is now laboring with the utmost zeal, in person and no doubt by purse, to elect Mr. Taft.

"It is no wonder that this state of things provokes remark. It is evident that Mr. Taft must possess remarkable stamina if he does not permit the faithful service of his executive committeeman and chief of spellbinders to modify the vigor of the prosecution which his Administration, in event of his election, would be called upon to carry on. A difficult test is already prepared for Mr. Taft.

"*The Enquirer*, however, does not regard the point that Mr. Du Pont is dangerous, by reason of his authority over the utterances of the campaign speakers, as well taken. Mr. Du Pont is very likely to tell the orators to pitch into the trusts. He desires to win and he is not of the fiber to shrink from commanding the sort of preaching which will win votes. He is not in the campaign to restrict what shall be SAID before election. He is out to secure a power of restraint upon what shall be DONE after election."

ON THE "TOP OF THE WORLD"

MISS ANNIE S. PECK'S final success in reaching the top of Mt. Huascan, or Huascaran, in Peru, variously estimated to be from 20,000 to 26,000 feet, is hailed by many of the editorial writers as a new record of mountain-ascension for women, and by others as the highest point yet reached by any mountain-climber. The comparison of this latest achievement with the ascents of Mr. and Mrs. Workman, who were previously credited with record climbs of 23,394 feet and 22,568 feet respectively in the Himalayas, is entirely dependent upon the accuracy of Miss Peck's calculations, which is to be determined later. A large number of the press, however, have already accepted Miss Peck's initial figures and are reviewing her climb with genuine enthusiasm. "Miss Peck illustrates not only her wonderful pluck and physical endowment, but also the rewards of perseverance," declares the New York *Tribune*. "Life would be rather dreary if there were none

MISS PECK AND HER SWISS GUIDES.

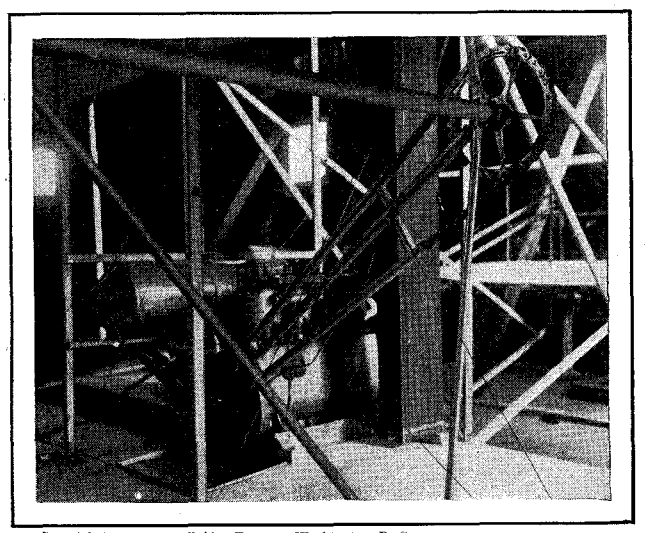
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

like Miss Peck to choose an unfrequented avenue," says the Newark *Evening News*, and the Washington *Star* asserts that Miss Peck has now "qualified herself for the work of undertaking" Everest." *The News* continues thus:

"If some hardy stripling, an athlete in the heyday of suppleness and strength, or an Arab trained by hourly flight up the rough surfaces of the pyramids had climbed to the summit of Huascan, it would have been a remarkable feat and quite as deserving of a laurel-wreath as the winning of the Marathon. By comparison the accomplishment of Miss Peck, no longer in the flush of coquettish youth, is a very extraordinary one.

"A month ago it was reported that she had signaled from a shoulder of the mountain 25,000 feet above sea-level, and later it was reported that she had been forced to return by the unwillingness of her husky Swiss guides, picked men selected for the purpose, to go higher. It is now claimed that she has reached the very pinnacle, a dizzy height of 26,000 feet, and that she has returned, sound of limb and body, but with her guides more or less crippled by the cold.

"Some dilution will probably have to be made of these reports. There is no good evidence that Huascan is more than 23,000 feet above the blue waters of the Pacific, but that is a greater height than any human being ever ascended before, and Miss Peck is, beyond a peradventure, the champion of the snow-covered mountain-peaks. She has climbed within 5,000 feet, let us say, of the highest point of which we have any definite knowledge and some 2,000



Copyrighted, 1908, by Waldon Fawcett, Washington, D. C.

ENGINE OF THE WRIGHT AEROPANE.
Showing how the power is transmitted to the propeller-shafts.

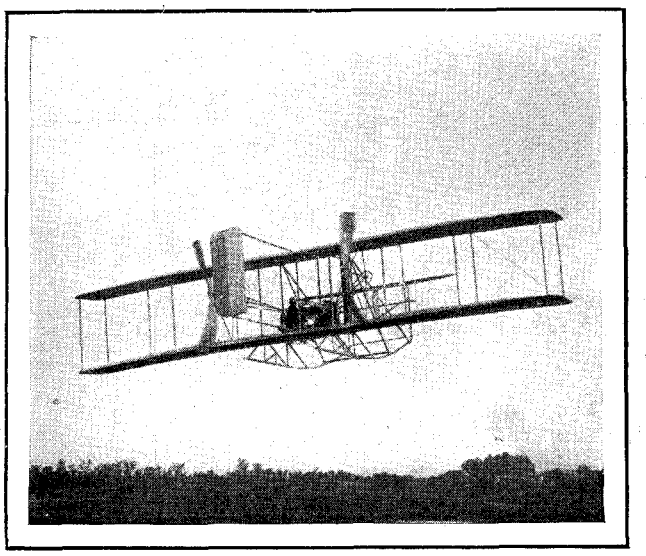
feet nearer the particles of light that we believe to be stars and moons and planets."

The Hartford *Times* reviews Miss Peck's remarkable career and comments upon this strenuous American's other claims to distinction. We read:

"Miss Peck has distinguished herself in other ways, quite as important, but not so much to the popular taste. It is the old story of the comparative appreciation of scholarship and athletics. Miss Peck's attainments in the less popular department deserve some consideration. . . . She was born in Providence, R. I., and after graduating from the high school and the normal school went to the University of Michigan, where she received the degree of A.B. in 1878 and that of A.M. on examination in 1881. Then she went to Germany and studied German and music, and then to the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. She was the first woman student and there she specialized in Greek and archeology. This took her up to 1886, and her equipment was wholly beyond the common. Then she came home and taught school two terms in Providence! A little later she was preceptress in Saginaw (Mich.) high school, then teacher of mathematics in Bartholemew's School for Girls in Cincinnati, then preceptress in the Montclair (N. J.) High School, then professor of Latin at Purdue University and instructor in German and elocution, then professor of Latin at Smith College. In 1887 she began giving parlor lectures on Greek and Roman archeology, and since 1890 has lectured in public."

SUCCESS OF THE WRIGHT AEROPLANE

"IT may now be said that aerial navigation without the aid of gas is an accomplished fact," enthusiastically declares one authority in speaking of the amazing trials in which Orville Wright has been demonstrating the practicability of his aeroplane and at

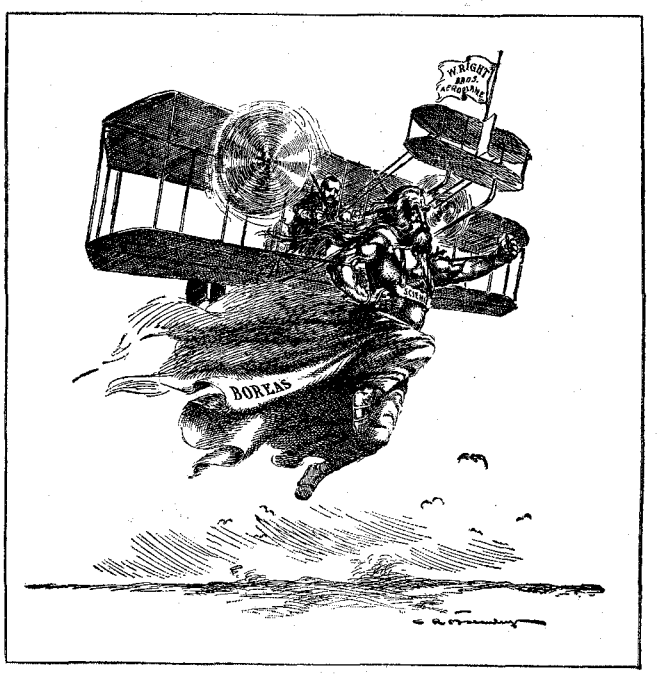


Copyrighted by the Pictorial News Co., New York.

ORVILLE WRIGHT ON THE WING AT FORT MYER.

the same time smashing all previous records, at Fort Myer. "Probably man in this instance has won the greatest victory in all history," says the New York *American*, while the Springfield *Republican* prepares its readers for the near future when human beings will learn to use the aeroplane "as easily as they now learn to swim." The comment is thus distinctly optimistic and marked by a confidence which has hitherto been lacking in the editorial reviews of aeronautics.

The fact that Americans have again conquered in an international field, and have likewise added another great invention to the long list which includes the reaper, the cotton-gin, the telephone, the incandescent light, the steel building, the phonograph, telegraphing, the submarine cable, the linotype, the typewriter, the kinetoscope, and the air-brake, leads to some pardonable flag-waving upon the part of many of the newspapers. The comment, on the whole, however, has been distinctly sane, and not a few of the



HARNESSED.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

papers stop to warn the overenthusiastic that we have as yet simply proved that man can fly. The Brooklyn *Citizen* points to the fact that "it took more than thirty years to develop the steamboat from the strictly scientific up to the regular trading-point," and thinks that we do the aviators an injustice when we make immediate comparison of their products with the railroad, the steamship, and the automobile. To quote further:

"It is desirable to have the public warned against expecting too much. If the public are allowed to fall under the delusion, which seems to have taken possession of the mind of one of our chief military men, we shall soon see manifestations of disappointment, and along with it a disposition to unduly belittle the really remarkable advance made. According to the military man in question, we are almost certain to see the flying-machine in as much use ten years hence as the automobile is to-day. This is mere enthusiasm."

The New York *Sun* also thinks it timely to hold up a warning finger thus:

"There is no excuse for the wild speculations current of late concerning the possibilities of the aeroplane. This type of flying-machine appeals to the imagination more strongly than the steerable balloon. There is something captivating in the idea of a vehicle soaring in the air in bird-like fashion, and the 'scientists' of the yellow school have made the most of it. We must not, however, take their prophecies too seriously. The experiments of the Wrights, Delagrange, and Farman are important, but that they have anything like the practical value attributed to them by certain enthusiasts is altogether incredible."

The New York *Tribune* recalls the other workers in this field whose experiments did much to further the Wright brothers' success. We read:

"In the triumph of the Wrights the world should recognize not only the reward of honest effort and perseverance by the Dayton inventors, but also a vindication of the pioneer workers with the aeroplane. It shows how well founded was the faith of Lilienthal, Maxim, and Langley. Very often the margin between apparent failure and true success is a narrow one. Lilienthal was killed by a fall in one of his gliding experiments, but only after by hundreds of such flights he had shown the soundness of the principle on which he was working. Maxim abandoned his efforts only after his machine had flown too well and jumped the track he laid for it. Langley, whose researches into the theory of the aeroplane were more thorough than those of any one else, built a model that worked to perfection. His big machine, there is now ample reason to believe, would have acted very much as the Wright machine does if it had been properly launched."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ALTON B. PARKER takes the news from Vermont philosophically.—*Chicago Tribune.*

IT is said that Bryan will shun Riverview. This has no reference to the Potomac.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

A FLORIDA editor suggests that all drinking men be forced to wear badges. A good many of them do.—*Washington Herald.*

A RAILWAY line has been built to the Holy City of Medina. Pilgrimages will now be more hazardous than ever.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

PULLMAN porters in Chicago are contributing to the Bryan campaign fund, in spite of the assertion that no aid would be accepted from malefactors of great wealth.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Now that a learned professor has declared our currency clean enough to handle, those of us who have been refusing to handle money may safely change our methods.—*Chicago Daily News.*

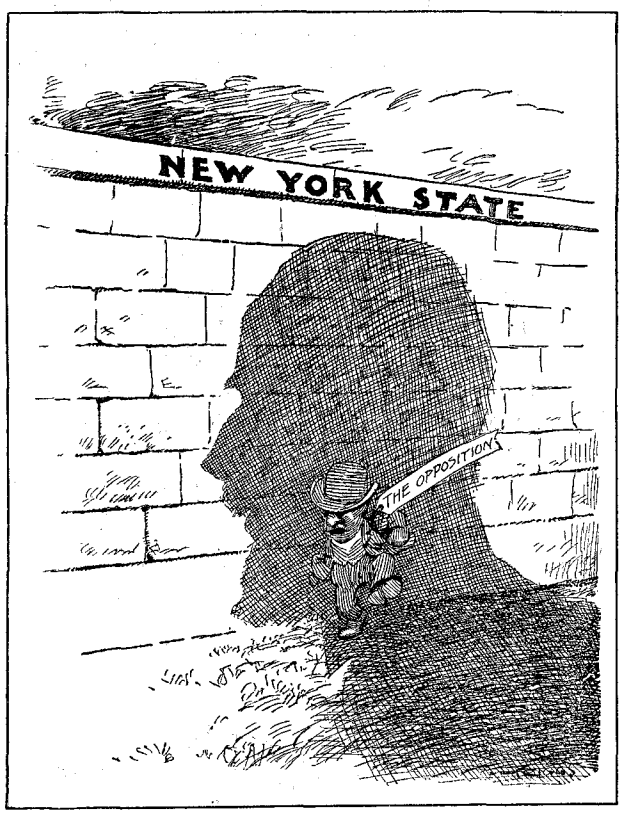
IN the matter of guaranteed bank deposits, a great many people would prefer a guaranty that they will have deposits.—*New York World.*

EVERY time the President declares that all malefactors, big or little, look alike to him, the little fellows swell up with importance.—*Washington Post.*

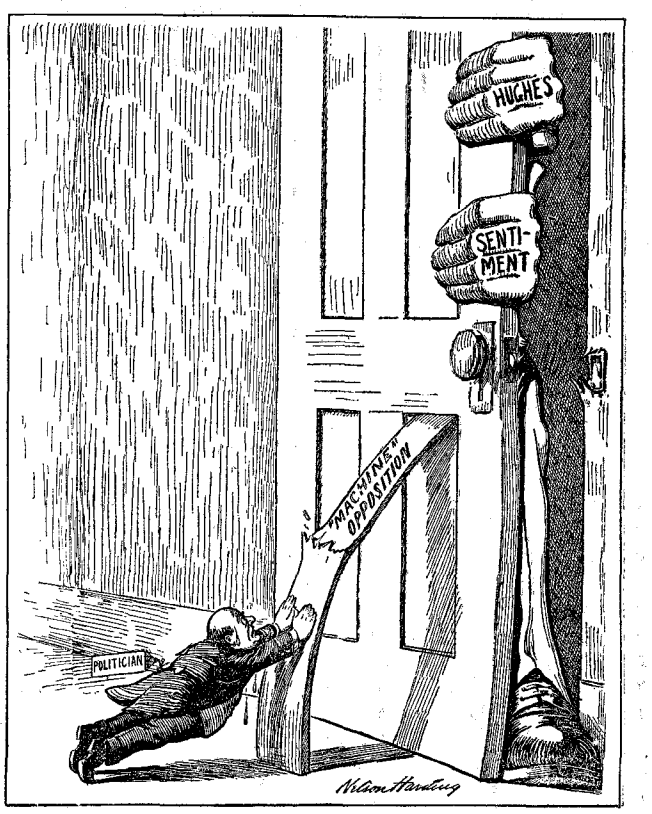
MR. TAFT'S belief that China might become an independent power may have been born when he tried to get his laundry after losing the ticket.—*St. Louis Times.*

THE Cincinnati *Post* says "Denmark is a little tongue of land hanging out by its eyebrows." Heartily recommended for the Mixt Metaphors Society.—*Detroit News.*

BATTLE-SHIPS which the Japanese declared were not lost in the war with Russia are beginning to be found at the bottom of the sea. The reasons for the willingness of Japan to settle on easy terms are gradually coming out.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*



OVERSHADOWED.
—Triggs in the New York *Press.*



WHAT A CHANCE!
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

WHO'S WHO IN NEW YORK.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EGYPT NOW CLAMORING FOR A CONSTITUTION

EGYPT, as part of the Ottoman Empire, finds herself in an anomalous position with regard to the recent reforms inaugurated in Constantinople. Why is not Egypt, with her 13,000,000 inhabitants, to have some share in the blessings offered by political reforms? asks a writer in the *Moaiyad* (Cairo), the organ of the Reform party, and he proceeds as follows:

"Egypt is a country belonging to the Sultanate. The population is probably the most enlightened, the most civilized, of all Turkish states. Why then are we Egyptians to be precluded from enjoying the political advantages which the beneficence of our beloved Padishah has guaranteed to all his people?"

The answer of course is not far to seek. Egypt is nominally ruled by a khedive, and the khedive is under the sway of British

ENGLISH ENCOURAGEMENT.
"Long live Liberty and the Turkish Constitution!"
—*Jugend* (Munich).

protection. According to the London *Times*, when the Egyptian Reformers sent a petition to Sir Edward Grey telling him that the word "sastur" (constitution) was on the lips of every dweller in the Nile Valley, he replied that he could not at present encourage Egypt to expect the establishment of a constitution. In the British press Sir Eldon Gorst, who succeeded Lord Cromer as Agent and Consul-general, practically as ruler of Egypt, is reported to have said, "the great majority of the upper and middle classes have no leaning toward the principle of self-government" in Egypt. However, an Egyptian, Abdullah Helmy, of Cairo, writing to *Public Opinion* (London), repudiates this view in the following vehement attack on England's representatives in Egypt:

"Why do they proclaim that we have for long centuries been humiliated, miserable, and ruled by foreigners? This is their method of arguing that we are predestined to servitude and slavery, and can never have home rule. Their words witness against them. The survival of this nation after so many misfortunes, humiliations, and calamities, the existence of national sentiments after all that has happened, are irrefutable proof that the time has come when Egypt will recover her rights, which were torn from her, and will occupy her place again in the world. . . . . .

"Enemies of Egypt must learn now that intrigues do not terrify us, threats can not arrest us, insults can not seize hold of us,

FIRST POLITICAL POSTCARD PUBLISHED IN TURKEY.
"While the Sultan pipes, Greece, the Balkan lands, Anatolia, Armenia, and the Jews dance for joy. England rejoices, Germany, Italy, Russia, France, and Austria look askance, and Bulgaria is furious."

treachery does not trouble us, death itself can not step in between us and the great end which we pursue—'independence.'"

Commenting on Lord Cromer's statement concerning Mohammedan civilization, to the effect that there is "a fundamental incompatibility between it and Western ideas of good government," the London *Daily Chronicle* asks, "What will the Young Turks say to this?" Their movement "has done great things," and "the effects of this movement upon Egypt will be yet more marked." To quote further:

"The better they succeed therein, the stronger will be the impetus given to the 'national' movement in Egypt. British statesmen in the immediate future will have new problems to confront.

ABDUL THE SPONTANEOUS.
YOUNG TURKEY—"My bowl, I think?"
SULTAN—"Quite right—I was only minding it for you."
—*Punch* (London).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

or, rather, old problems to view in this new light of the awakening East. 'Without haste and without rest,' they must proceed with their task of combining the maintenance of order and good government, in the lands committed to their charge, with extensions of local liberty and gradual approaches toward self-government."

The Clerical organ of Berlin, the *Germania*, while disbelieving the assertion of the historian Freeman that "a Mohammedan government can not reform," draws attention to the significant fact that in Egypt "the three great parties, the Nationalists, the Reformers, and the popular party, which have never been particularly

THAT DELICIOUS TURKEY-PIE.

AUSTRIA—"Hold on, there; that's the very morsel I was keeping for myself." —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

kindly disposed to each other, unite in the declaration that Egypt is bent on having its parliament." This paper remarks that the utterances of Cromer, Gorst, and Grey merely illustrate the phrase "the wish is father to the thought." An English proconsul, moreover, knows nothing about the Egyptians excepting as they are represented by some thousands of worthless Copts." The writer continues:

"In this way it is that by self-government for Egypt the Englishman understands a parody of popular representation. For the English oppose the independence of Egypt with the argument that the majority of the population, the Fellaheen, have no notion as to what a parliamentary government means. It is well known but 10 per cent. of the inhabitants of Egypt can read. It must not, however, be forgotten that through the teachings of enthusiastic leaders parliamentary ideas can be made as intelligible to Fellaheen as they are to the bauers east of the Elbe."

In conclusion, we are told, England is repeating in Egypt the tactics of the ostrich. To quote further:

"In any case the British Government in the near future will be compelled to take the question of an Egyptian constitution more seriously than they have hitherto done. An Egyptian constitution might prove a serious matter to the British occupation. The idea of an uprising among those who are the most abject of nations must be something formidable, especially when they are obstinately bent on gaining their end. The fact that a nation of 13,000,000 is thirsting for domestic liberty which it counts as the highest earthly good, must be a sad puzzle to that liberal England which so often dwells upon the phrase *Pax Britannica* as something which gives freedom to the peoples."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WANT OF OFFICERS IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY

THE Russian Army is perhaps the only military force in Europe where a deficit in the number of necessary officers is experienced. We are told by the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, a highly important and well-informed journal, that bad pay and uncertainty in the tenure of office make them slow to come and quick to retire. This difficulty was experienced by the War Department even before the war with Japan. Since that time the number of Russians willing to accept and retain commissions in the Army has steadily decreased. To quote the words of the *Nachrichten*:

"This insufficiency of commissioned officers existed to some degree before the war and for a while occasioned from 1,000 to 1,500 vacancies. Since the declaration of peace it has become aggravated so that in the infantry alone 3,000 officers are needed. In many regiments only half the usual number of officers are found, and it is feared that matters in this respect may become worse still unless some remedy be devised."

The causes of this condition of things are thus detailed:

"Undoubtedly the main cause which forces officers to retire from the Army is the inferior pay. It is on this account that the War Department is working out a project which is to be laid before the Council and the Douma as soon as these bodies assemble. There is not the slightest doubt that the position, for instance, of the lower-rank officers will be improved. The press have already announced that this step is to be taken. A much more important circumstance which has occasioned a diminution in the number of officers has been the unnecessary dismissal of so many of them at the conclusion of the war. At that time 800 supernumerary staff officers were for various reasons cashiered. Among these were not only men who might be considered less capable than others,

THE OLIVE-BRANCH INDUSTRY.

NICHOLAS—"I certainly was the first drummer to put peace on the market, but my brand seems to look a little wilted."
—*Amsterdammer*.

but also men whose previous record showed them capable of doing good service."

The result is that the military officers in Russia have become disheartened and disgusted. They feel their dignity hurt and their prestige extinguished. In addition to this they shrink

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

from the privations consequent on insufficient pay. To quote further:

"As a consequence of this unworthy treatment there has arisen a feeling in the various military clubs and messes that the position of an officer in the Army is uncertain and unstable. Many officers have therefore thrown up their commissions, especially when civil positions were offered them where they would be secure from material need."

The *Kreuzer Zeitung* (Berlin), commenting on these facts, expresses a hope that the reforms projected by the War Department may be so carried out as to offer inducements to young men to join the rank of the National Army and so save Russia from the military decadence which at present threatens her.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH PATENT RESTRICTION

AMERICA and Germany, according to figures in the British press, are the two nations that will be the most seriously affected by Great Britain's new plan to make foreign patentees manufacture their devices in that country or give up their patents. America is a land of inventors, but the Americans have preferred to manufacture in their own country and sell their wares abroad by export. We told in these pages some years ago of the very effective scheme in Russia, where the Government encouraged American manufacturers to build large plants there and train Russian operatives to make their wares, and then made it so hot for them by petty persecutions that the Americans were driven to sell out at a fraction of the first cost and leave their factories in Russian hands. The British plan is less on the Dick-Turpin order. The main clause in the new law runs thus:

"At any time not less than four years after the date of a patent, and not less than one year after the passing of this act, any person may apply to the Controller for the revocation of the patent on the ground that the patented article or process is manufactured or carried on exclusively or mainly outside the United Kingdom."

The year specified has now expired, and the day of its expiration is "a red-letter day in the history of British trade," remarks *The Evening Standard* (London). This British organ gives from the records of the Controller-general the following enumeration of patents registered in the British Patent Office for the years 1906 and 1907:

	1906.	1907.
Germany	2,608	2,901
United States	2,792	2,595
France	753	769
Austria-Hungary	299	257
Switzerland	190	178
Sweden	138	105
Italy	112	111

Many millions of pounds have been lost to Britain by the unrestricted sale of foreign patented articles, declares Sir Alfred Jones, president of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, and he predicts that the new act will bring the investment of $125,000,000 of foreign capital, and will prove "an important factor in solving the unemployment question." While it is impossible, in the words of *The Evening Standard*, "to obtain a full list of the foreign firms who have acquired land in England, in view of the coming into force of the act," certain companies have already done so, among which are enumerated the Gillette Razor Company, the Sanatogen Food Company, the Pintsch Suction Gas Plant Company, the National Cash Register Company, the Clinton Wire Cloth Company, and the Buffalo Specialty Company.

The London *Times* hails the results of the act as highly beneficial to England and speaks specifically as follows of the increased demand for property and labor in England on the part of foreign manufacturers:

"There are many articles made abroad which the foreigner would be content to manufacture here if he had an English works, and, now the Patent Act compels him to build works, he will not only manufacture the patented articles there, but as a matter of convenience many others also. The demand can as yet hardly be said to have begun. Those who know that they must have works in England have already started, but the great majority of the patentees would prefer not to be encumbered with a second factory if they can get the articles manufactured here by firms already established. Manufacturers are, therefore, daily entering into working agreements, but the probability is that the majority of them will find in the end it is, so to speak, better 'to have a house of your own than live in apartments,' and in all probability twelve months hence the number of new industries established in this country will materially increase."

The London *Tablet* looks upon the act as likely to have "a wide-reaching and beneficent result on a measure of protection of British industry," and the London *Morning Post* quotes the words of Mr. Bernard Fahn, manager of the Julius Pintsch Metallic Electric Lamp Company's business, in Berlin. This firm is opening a factory at Enfield, and, speaking of the new act Mr. Fahn gave it as his opinion that it was "simply a tariff imposed to safeguard the interests of British labor, and foreign firms, if they are to retain their hold on the profitable English market, must employ that labor."

INTERNATIONAL LOAD-LINE WANTED.

JOHN BULL—"This is getting desperate. We shall both sink if this kind of thing goes on."

—*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).

"New hope and new scope," we are told by the London *Daily Mail*, are now given "to British enterprise and labor," and it says of the foreign manufacturers:

"They are no longer able to say to the British manufacturer, 'You shall not compete,' and to the British workman, 'You shall not work.' The law insists that the foreign patentee shall choose one or other of these alternatives.

"If he will not tolerate British competition, then he must pay British wages; if he is not prepared to pay wages, then he must accept competition."

But the London *Daily Chronicle* denies that the law in any sense implies the revival of protection. "The new act establishes effective equality—that is not protection," declares this paper, and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

quotes with approval the following words of Lord Chancellor Loreburn:

"Nothing can be more absurd or more outrageous than that a foreign patentee can come here and get a patent and use it, not for the purpose of encouraging the industries of this country, but to prevent our people doing what they otherwise would do. To allow our laws to be used to give a preference to foreign enterprise is, to my mind, ridiculous."

JAPAN AS A TRAITOR TO THE EAST

THE cry of India is for Asia with a revived Orientalism. The cry of Japan is for her share of Asia changed into a modern, Europeanized state. If she ever becomes predominant, if the hegemony of Asia ever comes within her grasp, Japan will merely repeat the Cæsarean imperialism of the Western world and will thus prove false to national and racial traditions as an Asiatic Power, declares a Hindu writer. We gather from a perusal of his article that while Turkey and Persia are becoming westernized, it is doubtful whether India's political dreamers have any other hope than that of so far learning the use of Western ideas as to enable them to revive Orientalism on a firmer basis. The movement of the political world outside India has no interest for the modern Indian Nationalist. As far as he is concerned, the East, as we learn from *The Modern Review* (Calcutta), remains the East of the poet:

"The East bowed down before the blast
In silent, deep disdain;
She heard the legions thunder past,
And plunged in thought again."

The article cited is written by Satis Chandra Basu, and in it he reviews the policy of the Mikado's Government in Korea and Formosa in the face of the movement which has been started for a Pan-Asiatic revival. This writer bitterly remarks:

"The history of Japanese activity in the Far East since the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war does not present an honorable record. She has deprived an Asiatic state of her ancient liberties and freedom—the country to which the Japanese directly owe their civilization and culture. The Japanese seem to have forgotten that once their anxious forefathers received the message and the blessings of the princely teacher of Bharata-varsha at the hands of his Korean followers. Before the Russo-Japanese war Japan snatched away the fair island of Formosa from the country which is the mother and cradle of her civilization. And at the present moment her greedy eyes have been placed over the fertile fields of Manchuria. . . . . .

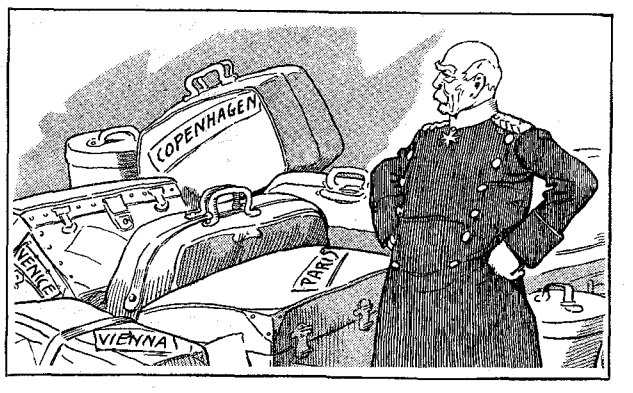
"The same kind of policy is being pursued in Formosa, where the Chinese settlers have been given very slight provision for their language and literature, their history and ethics in the new educational system of the Japanese colonial government. Contrast the Japanese policy in Korea and Formosa with the American policy in the Philippines, where the American Government is trying to revive the native languages of the islands, which had been almost lost during the Spanish régime, tho English has been adopted as the common language of the Archipelago. . . . . .

"However we may disapprove of the injudicious and ill-considered measures of the Korean patriots, the fact remains that they do not want the so-called protection of the Japanese just for the same reason that the Egyptian Nationalists resent a British protectorate in the land of the Pharaohs. The barbarous conduct of the Japanese adventurers and soldiers in Korea is unworthy of a civilized Asiatic nation."

Japan, tho an Asiatic country, is acting exactly like France in Morocco, Germany in South Africa, and England everywhere, continues this writer. She has lost all sympathy with the East. To quote his words:

"Japan was expected to be in the vanguard of the great Asiatic revival, but she has proved herself utterly unfit for the office. She is acting contrary to the ideals of the East, and her militant advancement seems to be a menace to Asiatic civilization."

DESIGN FOR A STATUE OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).



VAGABOND DIPLOMACY.
BISMARCK REDIVIVUS—"This tourist style of politics is new to me. They seem to think statesmanship is measured by trunk-labels."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE TWO WANDERERS.
William has apparently taken the Wandering Jew for his guide in foreign politics.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

WILLIAM THE RESTLESS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EARTHQUAKES AND MOUNTAIN UPLIFTS

A NEW theory of the genesis of mountain chains, which has been recently put forth, regards these as due to uplift caused by transference of molten material from one point to another under the earth's crust, rather than to the wrinkling of that crust from contraction. Prof. T. J. J. See, of the United States Naval Observatory at Mare Island, Cal., contributes to *The Pacific Magazine* (September) an account of this new theory, which also incidentally explains the occurrence of earthquakes. Professor See believes that the present theory of mountain formation arises from the failure of geologists to understand the significance of oceanic phenomena familiar to all navigators, such as the existence and continued formation of mountains under the sea. He writes:

"As our knowledge of the ocean has increased, it has been remarked with surprize that the sea-bottom is here and there upraised and folded into mountains, which sometimes project above the water as islands, and again are entirely hidden from our view by the great depths of the sea. The naturalist who has been occupied with the investigation of mountains on the land finds himself greatly perplexed to account for those in the oceans. . . . . .

"Geologists have long accepted the theory that the mountains were formed by the shrinkage of the earth, due to the progress of secular cooling, and they have explained the mountains or the land by the subsidence of the ocean basins, which, it was held, pushed up the edges of the continents. Yet if mountains exist also in the depths of the sea, this theory of oceanic subsidence would not well account for these submarine folds. . . . . .

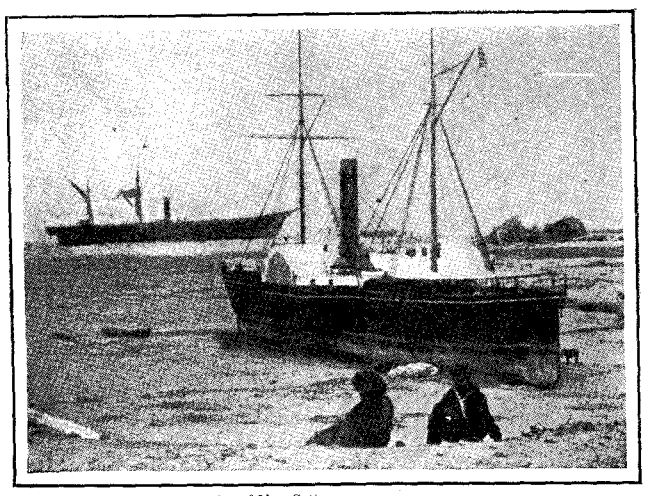
"Just south of the Aleutian Islands there is a deep trench in the sea, which has a depth of from 3,000 to over 4,000 fathoms—from 18,000 to over 24,000 feet. This depression is long and narrow, just like a trough, as if dug out by supreme intelligence; and right next to it on the north, the Aleutian Islands run parallel to this depression all along. The Aleutian Islands are in fact a mighty mountain range under water, with only a few peaks here and there projecting above the sea as islands. This great ridge is not only parallel to the deep trench just south of it, but of almost exactly the same volume; so that if one had a shovel large enough to take off the island ridge and throw it in the trench, it would about fill it up."

Such parallelism, which is very common, Professor See tells us, points toward the transference of material, which in this case must of course be beneath the earth's crust. The process goes on visibly in the great coast earthquakes accompanied by tidal waves. Says Professor See:

"It often happens in the Aleutian Islands that a great earthquake is followed by a so-called 'tidal wave,' or, as it is more properly called, a seismic sea-wave. In the most important class of these waves it is noticed that after the earthquake the water withdraws from the shore, by a gradual draining away, as in the tides, only more rapidly. Ships anchored in the harbor are often left stranded, and the bottom laid bare, even when the previous depth of the water was seven fathoms. But in an hour's time or less, the sea returns as a great wave, which near the shore becomes a mighty vertical wall of water, and carries everything before it. Ships are thus washed a long distance inland, and many of them lost by dashing against rocks during the dreadful inundation of the sea; and in the same way, cities lying near the sea-level are overflowed. In some cases they are first shaken down by the earthquake, and then overwhelmed by the sea; so that nature seems bent on their utter destruction—one calamity following swift upon another.

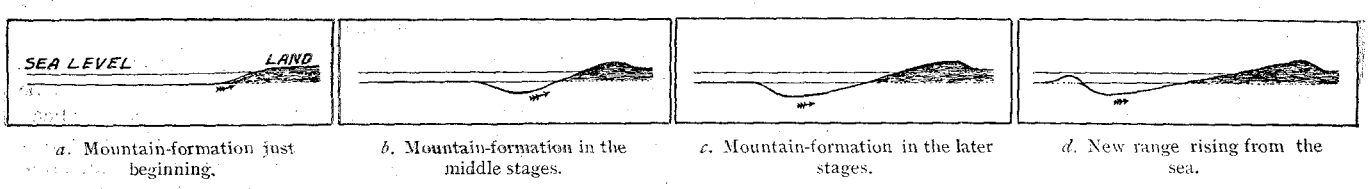
"*Now the cause of the withdrawal of the sea from the shore is the sinking of the sea-bottom.* The subsidence of the bed is indicated by the way in which the water drains away. Lava has been expelled from beneath the sea-bottom till the overlying crust becomes unstable, and when it is again shaken in a great earthquake it often gives down. The water then flows in on all sides to fill up the depression in the sea-level caused by the sudden drop of the sunken area; and after a little while the currents meet in the center of the depression, and by their mutual impact raise the deprest level into a ridge. The flowing of the currents toward the center of the depression draws the water away from the shore, so that the ships are left stranded on the bare bottom and perfectly helpless. And when the ridge upraised by the mutual impact of the currents at length collapses by the gradual settlement of the water under its own gravitation, a great wave is sent ashore to add to the horrors of the earthquake. . . . . .

"The uplifting of the seacoast indicates that something has been pushed under it, and the sinking of the adjacent sea-bottom shows that it has been undermined by the expulsion of the lava which has been injected under the land. As the two areas are side by side, and both movements occur in earthquakes which disturb the intervening region most terribly (as if molten rock were moving beneath the crust) it follows that a mass of lava is expelled from



From photograph in possession of Mrs. Cutts.

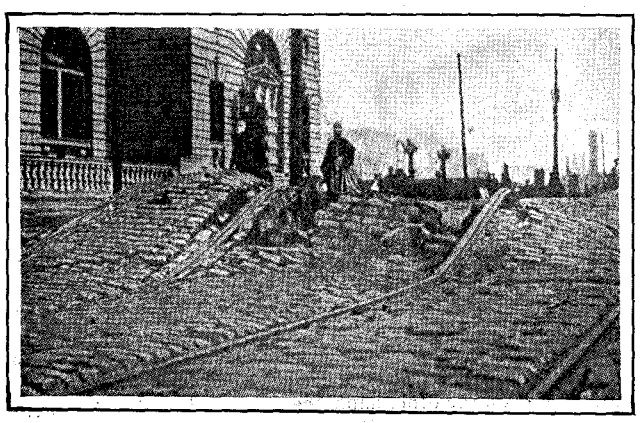
THE SHIP IN FOREGROUND IS THE UNITED STATES SHIP "WATEREE," WASHED NEARLY A MILE INLAND BY THE GREAT SEA-WAVE AT ARICA, PERU, 1868.



a. Mountain-formation just beginning. *b*. Mountain-formation in the middle stages. *c*. Mountain-formation in the later stages. *d*. New range rising from the sea.

HOW LAVA IS EXPELLED FROM BENEATH THE SEA, AND MOUNTAINS FORMED ALONG THE SHORE.

Steam forms under the ocean, but not under the land; hence the movement is always toward the land, and the trenches in the sea-bottom are dug out near the shore.



EVIDENCE OF EARTHQUAKE WAVE-ACTION ON STREET PAVEMENT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

under the sea and pushed under the neighboring coast. This is unquestionably the general process in the greatest earthquakes.

"The continuation of this process over long periods of time gives rise to the expulsion of a vast quantity of lava from beneath the sea, and the crust along the shore becomes upheaved into a mighty ridge of mountains. In South America such uplifts of the coast, with accompanying seismic sea-waves, have often been observed. This is the continuation of the process by which the Andes were formed."

What is the mighty force that pushes the molten rock landward from underneath the sea-bottom? Professor See tells us that it is undoubtedly high-pressure steam caused by sea-water leaking through the earth's crust and coming into contact with the highly heated interior. He says:

"The deeper the ocean becomes the greater the pressure on the bottom, and the more water leaks through the crust, to form steam beneath. The explosive vapor slowly accumulates, and when it must have relief, the region shakes till . . . the crust readjusts itself so as to give more space beneath. . . . It is observed that the earthquakes are always worst where the sea is deepest, because the leakage there is greatest. . . . . .

"When we have the oceans for an overlying tank of water, and the incandescent nucleus of our globe for a furnace, the natural arrangement is such that the leakage of the thin crust between the water and the underlying fire is likely to give rise to some gigantic experiments. It is this secular leakage, and nothing else, which produces earthquakes, volcanoes, mountain formation, the uplift of islands and plateaus, seismic sea-waves, and the feeble attraction of mountains long since noticed in geodesy. Six great classes of phenomena are thus connected and shown to depend on a single physical cause."

In conclusion Professor See tells us that the new theory has received the approval of some eminent men of science. We read:

"Since the death of Helmholtz, of Berlin, in 1894, Professor Arrhenius, of Stockholm, has gradually taken the foremost place among the physicists of Continental Europe. He is one of those who have adopted the new theory from the first. Among others may be mentioned Professor Suess, of Vienna, the most eminent geologist in Europe, and the veteran physicists Lord Kelvin and Sir William Huggins, two of the most illustrious ex-presidents of the Royal Society."

THE HARM IN "HARMLESS" DRINKS

PEOPLE should drink only when they are thirsty, we are told by a writer in *The Lancet* (London, August 22). And for quenching thirst, pure water is declared the best agent. This puts soft drinks like cream-soda and ginger-ale into the category of unnecessary, if not injurious, beverages. In fact, we are told that even the consumer of lemonade or plain soda is nothing but a taker of drugs—citric acid in the former case and carbon-dioxid gas in the latter. Tea and coffee drinkers fare no better. Says this writer:

"It is idle to deny that a good many people often drink, not because they are thirsty, but because the beverage is palatable. Against such may fairly be brought the accusation of excess. The organism, as a rule, is not slow to indicate clearly its needs, and when water is required the sensation of thirst is the telltale. When, therefore, a person drinks a beverage, not because he is thirsty, but because that beverage is palatable, he is probably exceeding the liquid requirements of the physiological machine, and the normal course of metabolism may be interfered with by the superfluous fluid absorbed. The fact is that so many persons want to add, to the delightful and perfectly natural sensation of assuaging thirst, that of a condiment or something which pleases the palate also. If we are not mistaken, this perverted instinct is responsible for a good deal of overdrinking and for a number of habits which do not contribute to the physiological well-being of the individual. The thirsty person who can not satisfy his thirst unless the beverage contains what is in reality a drug has really acquired an unhealthy habit or, to put it plainly, a disease. Yet what else is the alcohol of the various alcoholic beverages, the caffein of tea and coffee, the glucosid or quinin bitters, or even the ginger of ginger-beer or of ginger-ale, the aromatic oil of the liqueur, the carbonic-acid gas in soda-water, the citric acid of the lemon, and so on, but a drug? All these when consumed clearly convey something into the organism over and above water itself; they can not quench thirst in the sense that water does. Plain water has become a rare beverage nowadays, and it is a pity that it is so. We are inclined to think that the prejudice against the drinking of plain water has arisen from a mistaken idea in the public mind that plain water has disease entities in it, or 'insects,' and that only when mixt with spirits, hops, malt, and other things, or in the form of tea or beer which necessarily are freed from disease organisms because they are boiled, is it rendered safe to drink. The danger of such an idea is apparent enough, for under stress of great thirst large doses of alcohol, tea, tannin, carbonic-acid gas, bitters, and so on may be consumed, and the effects of an unduly prolonged course of drugs, such as in reality these are, sooner or later manifest themselves, frequently indicating a disturbance of function which in the long run may do serious harm to the whole organism. There are occasions, of course, when it is desirable to take with the beverage a stimulant or a substance which relieves fatigue, but for the purposes of satisfying a mere thirst pure water is all that is needed."

ANOTHER DARWINIAN IDEA DISPUTED

A GERMAN tropical explorer and biologist, Dr. Doflein, now disputes the once popular theory that the protective colors and forms of certain living creatures, by which they hide from their pursuers, are due to the process of natural selection. This writer and traveler, in his journeys through tropical Asia and America, has made a special study of protective coloration, and affirms its efficiency in many cases. But instead of attributing it to natural selection, he advances a new theory, which is noticed by a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, August 8) as follows:

"When Darwinism was in the height of its popularity, it was believed that all the varied colors of the animal world could be explained by means of the theory of selection. It has since been recognized that color is a physiological characteristic that varies with the physical and chemical conditions of the medium and often has no relation to the struggle for existence. It has also been recognized that the pretended protecting coloration often offers no real advantage to the animal; its habitual enemies are not deceived by it; the protective resemblance exists only for the human eye. As observations on the subject have become more numerous, skepticism has increased, and at the present moment writers frequently speak of 'the end of the theory of mimicry.'

"Dr. Doflein, . . . instead of explaining the mimicry by selection, as is generally done, seeks to base it on considerations of psychologic order.

"Doflein observed in the island of Martinique three species of lizards belonging to the genus *Anolis*—one brown, one green, and one spotted gray. These three species all prey upon insects, amid rocks covered with grass and shrubs. When approached, they disappear as if by enchantment, without seeming to run away. Attentive examination reveals that the brown lizards have taken refuge under dried bunches of grass, the green ones in the fresh grass, and the spotted ones under shrubs whose general coloration corresponds to their own. Here we have a psychologic phenomenon—an instinct that dictates to the creature an act adapted to its needs.

"Numerous creatures possess, according to the author, the faculty of discerning a protective medium. With the sea-spiders this faculty goes very far; these crustaceans clothe themselves with all sorts of objects that may conceal them; . . . the process resembles that described above in the case of the lizard; in one case the animal is able to modify its aspect actively to correspond with its environment, while in the other it is capable of seeking, by moving about, the environment that best corresponds to its own aspect. In both the animal is guided by an instinct. Doflein presents a suggestive table which shows that among living creatures the protozoa, the cœlenterates, the echinoderms, the worms, and the mollusks offer no example, or doubtful examples, of protective coloration, while, on the other hand, the arthropods and vertebrates offer very numerous and beautiful cases of it. Now it is in these

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

two last groups that the organs of sense and the instincts have reached their greatest development.

"As for the genesis of mimetic resemblance, it is explained as follows: the protective colors have arisen without any relation to adaptation; but once established, they have been utilized by the animal in order to obtain protection. The forms, colors, and designs do not arise through selection; their origin may be due to various causes; but when they are actually present they combine with the instincts of the creature and serve to protect it. The animal thus operates the selection itself, and contributes to the perfecting of the species, thanks to its psychic faculties.

"The theory of Doflein might be able to furnish a more satisfactory explanation of protective coloration than the theory of selection can give, if it did not bring in a faculty so vague and of so doubtful validity as that of 'instinct.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

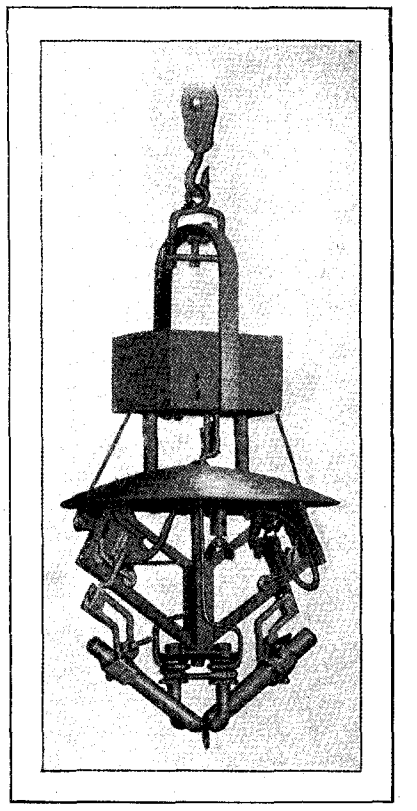
WELDING BY ELECTRIC ARC

THE person in the accompanying illustrations is not a character in one of Jules Verne's romances, but a workman engaged in welding iron by one of the new processes employing the electric arc. The head must be completely protected to avoid injury from the intense radiation—hence the grotesque head-gear. Mr. C. B. Auel, of the Westinghouse Company, who describes these new processes in *The American Machinist* (New York, August 27) tells us that there are two chief types—the Benardos, which uses but a single electrode, and the Zerener, in which two are employed. He says:

"For small work and for work where a certain degree of accuracy and refinement is necessary, the Zerener process will give rather better results than the Benardos, for the reason that in the former the arc is, comparatively speaking, under close regulation, while in the latter there is only such regulation as may be obtained by hand. Nevertheless, for general work the Benardos process, on account of its simplicity, is to be preferred. . . . . .

"It is necessary to conduct the welding in an enclosure, as the intense rays of the arc seriously interfere with any other work in the immediate vicinity. For a similar reason, when the Benardos process is employed, the welder should be thoroughly shielded, eyes as well as body. A head-gear of canvas or of stovepipe is readily made and fitted with a small projecting window of thick colored glass. Gloves provided with long gauntlets will answer for the hands, while the ordinary clothing, if not too thin, will suffice for the rest of the body. Exposure to the direct rays of the arc causes an irritation of the skin in effect much like sunburn: the skin reddens and subsequently peels, but with no more serious consequences. A short trial will, however, be more effective in demonstrating the desirability of care in this matter than any words of caution.

"When the Zerener process is employed, however, the welding is usually on a much smaller scale, and it is then only necessary to protect the eyes by a pair of suitable colored glasses."



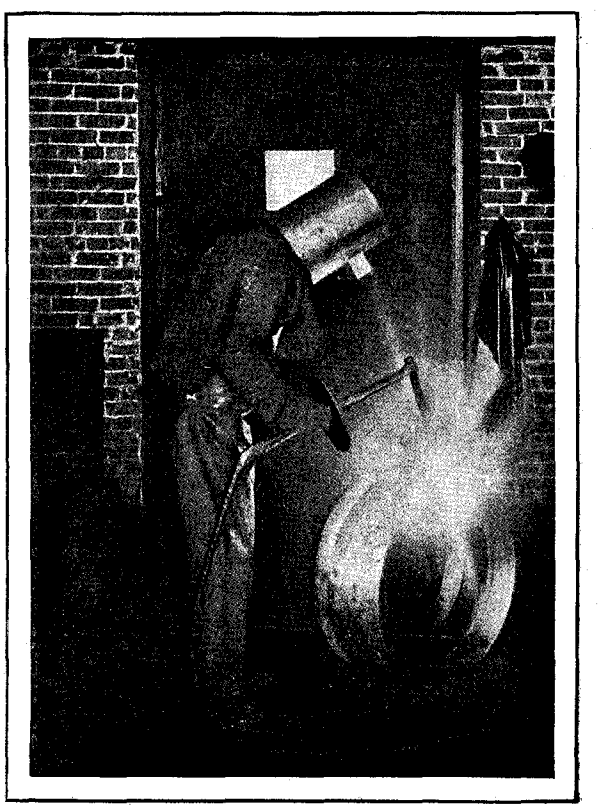
From "The American Machinist," New York.

TYPE OF ELECTRODE USED IN THE ZERENER PROCESS OF ELECTRIC-ARC WELDING.

The method of operation in the single-carbon process is thus described by Mr. Auel:

"Assuming now that everything is in readiness for making a weld, the operator places himself in front of the casting, holding in one hand the carbon (negative) electrode by means of an insulated handle, and having within convenient reach of the other hand the material to be used as filler, either iron rod, . . . bits of broken steel castings, or small punchings from boiler-plate. He then pulls the hood down over his head, touches the carbon electrode to the casting, . . . thereby closing the circuit and thus producing the

From "The American Machinist," New York.



THE BENARDOS PROCESS IN USE.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

arc. As soon as the arc is sprung, the carbon electrode should be withdrawn to a distance of at least two inches, more if possible, and the arc continued until the melting temperature of the metal is reached.

"If it is not possible to maintain the arc at the proper distance, or if it is too intense, the depth of the triangular plates in the water rheostat or the number of grids in the resistance should be altered accordingly. The arc, instead of being concentrated on one spot, should be given a rotary motion in order to heat the casting thoroughly in the vicinity of the proposed weld.

"When the melting temperature is reached, either the iron rod, small bits of steel castings, or punchings of boiler-plate are fed into the boiling metal. This feeding is continued, the arc meanwhile also being maintained, until the weld is completed. To make the casting conform to a particular shape, or to give it a smoother finish or closer grain, the surface of the weld may be hammered while cooling."

INDOOR SNAP SHOTS

IMPROVED rapid plates have now made it possible to take good snap-shots in a half-light with ordinary lenses—so we are told by G. Mareschal in the course of an article on recent photographic progress, contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, August 15). The snap shot dates, he reminds us, only from about twenty-five years ago, when the first gelatin plates appeared, and the possibilities of instantaneous photography were realized. Shutters were then invented, and afterward portable cameras. Says the writer:

"Makers of plates improved their emulsions, little by little, and finally reached a limit that it was supposed could never be passed because of the size of the grain, which, it seemed, would assume impossible proportions as the sensibility increased, rendering the negative unusable. Shutters were also improved in corresponding degree with the rapidity of the plates and also with the luminosity of the object-lenses. The latter had quite small apertures—about one-tenth the focal length in the case of the largest. . . . . .

"It thus became necessary to improve the objectives, and this was done by the invention of the anastigmatic type, which admitted, with small size and weight, of relatively large apertures—up to one-quarter the focal length or even a little more. This was the epoch of large snap shots, but photographers were still not satisfied. 'Always quicker' was the motto of the amateur, and the shutter was still further improved; it was recognized that the best results were obtained when this was placed, not near the object-ens, but next to the plate. Thus, especially with the apparatus invented by Guido Sigristi, running horses have been photographed at right angles to the course and at short distance. At present the objective and the shutter seem to have reached their maximum speed; and it is the plates that are being further improved. The Messrs. Lumière have made an emulsion called the 'violet,' which is seven to eight times more rapid than their 'blue-label' plate, with as fine a grain. Thus the limit of the snap shot has been pushed further back. To photograph objects moving with the highest speeds in full sunlight this was not necessary, as such a feat was already possible; but it is sometimes necessary to work in half-light, in cloudy weather, in spots not well lighted—here the interest of the problem betrays itself. With the Sigristi apparatus it was already possible to take portraits in a studio without posing; but now the subjects may be taken in movement . . . with a shutter speed of $\frac{1}{250}$ of a second. . . . . .

"The consequences of this new triumph are very considerable for commercial photography, which has languished somewhat in recent years. It is not generally necessary, of course, to make as rapid snap shots as those referred to, which are exceptional. In most cases, one-tenth of a second is quite sufficient; so that the old objectives with which the cheaper portable cameras are fitted, which were often abandoned because they gave good results only in full sunlight, may now be used again, and photography will take a new lease of life with the amateur. These old objectives are generally very good, provided they are furnished with diaphragms which reduce their aperture to a tenth or a twelfth of their focal length. In these conditions they give, with the new plates, the same results as anastigmats of large aperture with the emulsions hitherto employed. . . . . .

"The treatment of the new 'violet' plates is not more difficult than that of ordinary plates; it is necessary only to take extra precautions in charging the frame, which should preferably be done in complete darkness. The development should always be begun at a distance from the lantern and with a cover on the tray. These however, are elementary precautions to which all amateurs are accustomed who desire to obtain good negatives."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST

A MISTAKEN DESIRE FOR SPEED IN PHILADELPHIA

WILL an increase in speed on a city traction line increase the carrying capacity of the line; that is, enable it to transport more passengers? An affirmative answer seems to be generally assumed by critics of street-railway management. In a recent issue the Philadelphia *Record* explicitly urges the adoption of higher speeds on the Philadelphia trolley system, in order that it may be enabled to carry more passengers. After asserting that in Boston the surface cars run much faster, the paper says:

"A high speed here would enable the Rapid Transit to carry more people and earn more money on the same amount of trackage."

Commenting on this, *Engineering News* (New York, August 27) takes occasion to brand this idea as a fallacy. It says:

"The average man, in thinking of a transportation system, almost invariably takes a mental trip on the line and shifts his viewpoint with the car as it goes along. When the car moves swiftly, he instinctively feels that the work of transportation is going along briskly; he reasons that, as the car leaves behind it a greater length of track in a given time than if it were running more slowly, the system must for that very reason be in the better condition as to capacity. There is in the background of his consciousness the specious analogy of the pipe through which water flows: The more rapid the velocity of flow, the greater the volume of water discharged in a given time; and by analogy, the faster we run our cars, the more cars can be run. He does not reflect on the misleading character of such a comparison between continuous flow and intermittent progression. He does not realize that to get correct views on his car problem he should stand at the street-corner where the crowds wait for the cars, and observe the procession of arriving, stopping, and departing cars. For if he did he could not fail to see that capacity is entirely unrelated to the speed at which the cars run after they leave the corner. He would observe also that the denser the procession of cars, *i.e.*, the greater the capacity developed, the slower are the cars running; and he would conclude that so far as speed and capacity have any relation at all it is an inverse one, the higher speed being coincident with lower capacity, and lower speed with greater possible capacity.

"The curious feature about *The Record's* argument is the implication that the Philadelphia cars are mechanically limited to low speeds. It happens that, as street-cars are built, any of them is amply able to run at speeds as high as 20 to 25 miles an hour, and so far as construction or motive-power is concerned the Philadelphia cars are able to run considerably faster than even *The Record* would approve. If, as the editorial from which we quoted seems to assume, the car speeds in Philadelphia are unduly low, the cause is clearly to be sought in the congested traffic conditions. We believe *The Record* would find it an illuminating study to investigate these conditions and their effect on carrying capacity before repeating its unwise and futile demand for higher speeds."

THE MUSICAL PART OF THE BRAIN—That the functions contributing to eminence in music are localized in the frontal convolutions of the brain is concluded by Dr. Auerbach, a German physician, from a study of the brains of two noted musical geniuses. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, August 15):

"Auerbach studied the brain of Stockhausen, the celebrated German musician and singer, who, in the opinion of his contemporaries, was an incomparable master in the domain of tone. To be a pupil of Stockhausen was, for a singer, no less an honor than for a violinist to be instructed by Joachim.

"Taken in its entirety Stockhausen's brain is extremely rich in convolutions. The frontal convolution has a special development; it has nearly double the normal length and is traversed by deep furrows; Broca's convolution is very pronounced. The temporal

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

convolutions are of extraordinary size. . . . Speaking generally this brain presents a very complicated configuration. The remarkable development of the frontal lobe . . . is perhaps the material substratum of the great intelligence and powerful energy of the artist. The abnormal extent of the second left frontal convolution may be related to his aptitudes for singing. The case of a singer is known, who, at a certain moment of his life, became incapable of uttering the slightest note; at the autopsy, he was found to be suffering from a cyst in the second frontal convolution. The very notable development of the third left frontal convolution may be, according to Auerbach, related to the oratorical talent of Stockhausen. Finally, the skull had very remarkable prominences in the temporal regions.

"These interesting results of Auerbach agree with those obtained by the same author in 1906, from the brain of another musician, Professor Koenig, of the Conservatory at Frankfort-on-the-Main."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CAUTIONS ON LEARNING TO FLY

THE recent successful demonstrations of the ability of aeroplanes to fly have been received in some quarters as if they marked the end of the search for practical methods of aviation, instead of only the beginning. Some sensible comments are made by *Cassier's Magazine* (New York, September), which says:

"The recent demonstrations of Mr. Wright in France with his aeroplane have naturally attracted much attention, and the work of the Wright brothers is considered by many engineers as having done very much in advancing the solution of the problem of mechanical flight. Apart from the improvements which these indefatigable experimenters have made in the machine which represent their latest work, they have brought out an important element in the matter to which, we believe, sufficient attention has not been given. In nearly all cases it is the design and construction of the machine which have been made the principal objects of effort, and it has been assumed that when the form and control of the planes have been determined, and the power, reliability, and lightness of the motor assured, the rest would be easy.

"It must not be forgotten, however, that there are many accomplishments concerning which practically everything is known, and which yet require long periods of time for their mastery. The Wright brothers have been practising with gliding flight for years, taking up the work where it was left by Lilienthal, and familiarizing themselves with the art of balancing, and with all the personal elements which are absolutely essential to success in the air, before they so much as attempted to make and operate a power-propelled machine.

"The conquest of the air must be made by gradual personal experience, just as the child learns to walk, to swim, to ride the bicycle; and to attempt to fly without such a training is to invite disaster, even with the perfect machine, should such be made. The violin is a simple instrument, and many able performers have endeavored to write treatises explaining how it is played, but the man who attempts to use it finds that arduous practise for months and years is necessary before success is possible. In like manner must the performer on the aeroplane accept the fact that he has to learn the art, and that it can not be acquired in a day, but demands laborious and persistent effort, until its accomplishment becomes a combination of motions as automatic and instinctive as those involved in our present every-day movements."

OPENING THE CALIFORNIA DESERT—The completion of forty-three miles, or over one-third, of the new railroad from Mohave, Kern County, Cal., to Keeler, Inyo County, has already begun, says *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, August 29), to open up the mineral wealth in the desert region which this line traverses. We read:

"It is expected that shortly a number of mining-camps and towns will spring up along the line of this road. Some twenty-three miles of the new road are being operated, and the balance of that just completed will be opened soon. The road has entered the section of heavier construction work in the mountains, but it is expected to be entirely completed by the end of the year. The region traversed has been an isolated inland country with few inhabitants except the nomadic prospector or miner. There are large areas which are virtually unprospected, as they are distant from even the small towns, and the whole section is absolutely desert in character, very hot in the summer months, and an unpleasant place to follow the prospector's occupation at any time. Notwithstanding this, however, there are plenty of men who have a strong belief in the richness of these desert regions. The veins carrying gold are usually small, but quite rich, so that money may be made quickly when they are found. It is this character of veins which are most sought for.

"Of late it has been found that large veins carrying silver-lead ores, zinc ores, etc., occur in parts of the desert region. Until now they have been of very little use, but these new railways bring to them transportation facilities which permit the mining of shipping ores and the hauling in of machinery and supplies. Doubtless numbers of these mines will be found within the next few years, now that they are being sought for. Tungsten ores have also been found lately in the desert regions of Kern and San Bernardino counties, and other deposits may be found elsewhere in similar places."

DANGERS OF DRYNESS IN MINES

THAT dry air in coal-mines is a dangerous factor in producing explosions is brought out by recent investigations. Improvements in ventilation, while bettering the air for breathing purposes, have sometimes led to disaster by lessening dampness. The conclusion is, of course, not that the ventilation should be abandoned, but that the air in coal-mines should be kept artificially moist. Says an editorial writer in *Electrochemical and Metallurgical Industry* (New York, September):

"In the last two winter months of the year 1907 there occurred four bad and serious accidents in the Appalachian coal-field. The loss of life and property was appalling. Nearly a thousand lives were extinguished and many thousands of dollars of capital annihilated. Investigations of the causes by State and national authorities disclose officially the fact that the explosions were due to the ignition of gases or of coal-dust. This was a plain statement which even an ordinary engineer knew all along. The deeper-seated or primary causes are now brought out clearly by Mr. Carl Scholz in a paper published in the July issue of *The Bimonthly Bulletin* of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. The analysis of the conditions discloses that the 'hygrometric condition of the atmosphere has the greatest effect upon the cause of the explosions.' For example, mines in a high dry altitude are especially dangerous. The colder and drier the weather, the greater is the liability to danger.

"Of course, the higher the coal of a mine is in volatile matter, the greater the tendency to explosion, and this, independent of any climatic condition, is a determining factor. It was further brought out that with the advent of improved ventilating-machinery the mine explosions began to happen, and that in the old mines ventilated by furnaces the explosions were, practically speaking, unknown. A study of the conditions of mines in Oklahoma shows that in a certain mine in winter with a temperature outside of 32° F. and a humidity of 95 per cent., the relative humidity of the air forced into the mine, where it assumed a temperature of around 62° F., was only 33 per cent. There must always be a certain amount of coal-dust in the entries of even the best-managed mines; and this will, of course, be pretty well dried up by the incoming dry air. The explosive force of dry bituminous coal-dust is well known, and a painful remembrance is carried by us in the awful explosion of this dust in a large cement-works near New York City. With this in a dry pulverulent condition it is axiomatic to say that it is little less dangerous than gunpowder. We believe that this all is sound reasoning and conservatively can be called a logical guess as to the cause of coal-mine explosions.

"A corollary to this is that English mines are safer because of the damp English climate. The effect of the English dampness on other business is marked. And American textile manufacturers began to make an artificial English fog by spraying water into the air of their plants in order to moisten it. The natural practical outcome of this is that all coal-mines situated in the dangerous zone should have their air artificially moistened to keep the dust wet and so safe from explosion. This will have the effect further of preventing the stratification of 'fire-damp' or methane in the mines."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PROTESTANT FUROR OVER THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS

TO an accompaniment of frantic protests from British Protestantism the Eucharistic Congress has for the first time convened in a non-Catholic country, and, as an incident of this event, for the first time in three hundred years England has received a papal legate. The sessions of what is reported to have been "the most largely attended and most distinguished Eucharistic Congress ever held"—there have been eighteen preceding ones—met in the new Westminster Cathedral, London. The features upon which Protestant protest focused itself were the presence of Cardinal Vannutelli, and the proposal to carry the Host in a public street procession. Fifty-one Protestant societies passed resolutions calling the King's attention to the fact that a law, passed in the time of Queen Elizabeth, forbids any papal legate to enter the country, and asserting that the public procession is equally illegal according to the provisions of the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829. To ignore these protests, they argued, was to invite riot and bloodshed. Finally the carrying of the blessed sacrament through the streets was omitted from the program, and the great procession took place to an accompaniment of cheers and hisses, but with no rioting. The attitude of the secular press, according to a London dispatch, is "cordially tolerant" toward the Eucharistic Congress, and does not support the hostility of the ultraprotestants. As to the legal aspect of the case, one paper points out that there is an equally enlightened law lingering in the statute-books which compels a Roman Catholic in England to sell his horse for £5!

EXTREME BRITISH PROTESTANTS WOULD HAVE FORBIDDEN HIS LANDING.

Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli is the first papal legate to visit England in 300 years. It is claimed that a law forbidding such a visit still survives from the days of Queen Elizabeth.

In this country also we find little sympathy exprest with the attitude of the Imperial Protestant Federation and the other petitioning societies. The New York *Independent*, an undenominational Protestant weekly, asserts that: "It is not mere madness—it is badness of heart, nothing less, that has stirred up the cranks of British Protestantism to protest against the visit of an Italian gentleman and priest to attend a religious meeting in London." The same paper goes on to suggest that the Eucharistic Congress hold its next meeting in the United States, and guarantees it a welcome in Washington. To quote:

"The President—Mr. Taft, we presume, who went as a legate from the United States to Rome to settle with the Pope the troubles about the friars' lands—will receive courteously any kind message from the Pope, and will reply in similar terms. We warrant it will be safe; it will not make a Catholic of President Taft, nor Catholics of our people. We do not any longer take special pride in the designation of *Protestant*. It was good enough once, but now we call ourselves Christians, and we allow the name of Christian to those equally who worship God the Father and his Son Jesus Christ as we do, but also adore the Virgin somewhat more than we do. But they have their equal rights. We do not all of us agree with them, but we do not think of protesting against them, for we no longer need to. There is not a denomination in this country that has the word *Protestant* in its name which is not trying to get rid of it. We declare for; we do not protest against. We are hoping for unity, not looking for division."

Yet a Roman-Catholic editor was once ungracious enough to say that his idea of hell was to have to read *The Independent* throughout eternity!

The following salient facts affecting the situation in Great Britain are briefly stated in the Boston *Transcript:*

"Numerically the Catholics of the United Kingdom are not strong. They can not exceed more than 6,000,000 in a total population of more than 40,000,000. More than half are in Ireland. In England and Wales there may be 2,500,000 Catholics, and in Scotland 400,000. A Catholic party does not exist in England, and the social influence of the wealthier Catholics is pretty evenly divided between the Liberals and the Conservatives. In the higher society there is a considerable Catholic representation, the premier duke of England being of that faith."

While the American press are deploring the fanaticism of the Imperial Protestant Federation, the Paris *Soleil*, on the idea that the Host was to be carried, praised England for its tolerance as compared with France. Thus we read:

"How cruel it is for us French Catholics to learn from this glorious spectacle in London the lesson that the Catholic majority is powerless to maintain and enjoy at home that liberty which our Government grants to a handful of sectaries and freemasons. Day by day are multiplied the number of vexatious and odious hindrances which are calculated to prevent the carrying out of sacred street processions even in the smallest villages. How many of our contemporaries are there to whom the sight of the Sacred Host carried out under a canopy by the country curé would not be a surprize and a novelty, while London sees the return of her 'Fête-Dieu,' her sacrament day, a spectacle hardly to be expected and one which England has ignored since the revolt of Henry VIII.? In the face of the ostracism which has been placed upon sacred street processions in France certain Catholics . . . have entertained a plan by which their compatriots at home may in some measure share in the Procession of the Holy Sacrament in London. This they can do by making gifts of flowers to be scattered before the procession of the Host as it passes through the city."

The writer in his enthusiasm over the fact that the religious honor denied in France to the great mysteries of the Catholic faith may yet be duly rendered in England by flowers grown in France, bursts out into the following rhapsody:

"And now, flowerets of France, since we are forbidden to scatter you on the ground before the Sacred Host, under your native heavens, carry your brilliancy and your perfume across the seas. Avenge for us in that more kindly land the humiliation which, had our souls been firmer and our faith more vital, we perhaps might never have undergone."

On the day of the procession Cardinal Vannutelli read to the congregation assembled in the Westminster Roman-Catholic Cathedral a letter from Pius X. in which he said the Pope recognized the fitness and importance of holding the Eucharistic sessions "in the capital of an empire justly celebrated for the freedom of conscience which it allowed to all citizens," and an empire to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

whose laws and authority "millions of Catholics render dutiful and faithful obedience."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE TOLSTOY BOYCOTT

WHILE no one can be surprized at the efforts of the Russian Government to restrict public demonstrations in honor of Count Tolstoy's eightieth birthday last week, there is a certain piquancy in the zeal with which the Holy Synod of the Russian Church alined itself with the Government against a man who claims that his creed is summed up in the Lord's Prayer and the Sermon on the Mount. According to the circular appeal addrest by the Holy Synod to all believers, and read on Sunday in all the churches, Tolstoy "since 1901" has "ranked among the pagans," wherefore "believers must abstain from honoring such a man in order to save their souls from the judgment of God." It will be remembered that some seven or eight years ago the same governing bureau of the Orthodox Church passed upon Tolstoy the sentence of excommunication. Its present action, according to St. Petersburg dispatches, is deplored by a large and influential section of the Russian press. Thus the *Novoye Vremya*—a journal, as the New York *Tribune* remarks, not to be suspected of heterodoxy in either politics or religion—says that the action of both the civil and the ecclesiastical authorities "breathes the spirit of the Dark Ages and casts upon Russia the shadow of the Spanish Inquisition."

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

COUNT TOLSTOY AND HIS FAMILY AT THEIR MIDDAY MEAL.

At the head of the table sits Countess Tolstoy. At her right is the Count, and next to him, in order as seated, Mr. Tachertkoff, an intimate friend; the Countess Obolenskaja; Tolstoy's daughter Alexandra, and Dr. Lugovitzky, the family physician.

According to David Clarallan, a writer in *The Open Court* (Chicago), Tolstoy condenses his Christianity into "five mainly negative doctrines," namely: "Be not angry;" "Do not commit adultery;" "Do not take an oath;" "Resist not evil by violence;" "Do not make war." Says an editorial writer in the New York *Sun*:

"The author of 'My Religion' repudiates ecclesiastical organizations, elaborate church edifices, and stereotyped forms of prayer. His mode of worship is that which in the New Testament we see practised by Jesus of Nazareth. He believes in temples not made by hands. He does not believe that walls, organ, and pulpit constitute holiness, or conduce to it. To Tolstoy's mind, wherever pity, sympathy, or charity is felt, and wherever an act of self-sacrifice is done, the ground is holy. Wherever a prayer is uttered or thought, or wherever a voice of thanksgiving is raised to the Giver of all good, there is God's church, and he needs no other. So far, then, as outward forms are concerned, it is a religion reduced to the lowest terms that Tolstoy preaches."

"Of all men," asserts the New York *Independent* (undenominational), "Tolstoy does not deny the Savior, nor is he a pagan." To quote further:

"The fact is that it is the Russian Church which he despises and hates for its unfaithfulness to Christ and to religion. He is overliteral in his following of the Bible, to the extent of non-resistance in case of injury done him, and thus takes an anarchistical position in affairs of government. He would remove all authority in State as well as Church, abolish not only armies, but police and constables as well, and trust wholly to the law of love. That is nonsense, but it is not pagan, and is quite consistent with Christian character and belief. We have not much respect for Tolstoy's literal exegesis and application of Scripture, but he is a better Christian than those who have condemned him. Prophets must expect that treatment from the old ecclesiasticism."

On the other hand *Zion's Herald*, a Methodist paper published in Boston, takes a view of Tolstoy's theology which would seem to lend some support to the action of the Holy Synod. We read:

"For nineteen hundred years the Christian Church has had to fight for its existence against implacable foes. No foe is so deadly as the man who professes to find the inspiration of his religious life in the Gospel of Christ, who proves his profession by a close conformity of his life to the teachings of Christ, and at the same time scorns the organized church, mutilates the Bible, rejects miracles, denies the Deity of Christ, and refuses to believe in personal immortality. Leo Tolstoy's carefully-thought-out creed puts him squarely without the pale of any church that history records. He can find a place in neither the Jewish, the Roman-Catholic, nor the Greek-Catholic Church. In all the multiplicity of Protestant churches, ranging from evangelical to the most latitudinarian, there is not one that could make concessions broad enough to render it possible to admit Leo Tolstoy."

Zion's Herald adds, however, that Tolstoy is "a venerable man of blameless life who has conscientiously carried out so far as he could the teachings of Christ as he understands them."

CREEDS THAT WILL NOT MIX

WHILE the optimist exults in the recent spectacle afforded by Turkey of Mohammedans weeping for joy on the necks of Christians at the prospect of a new era of constitutional liberty, Mr. J. B. Crozier, the author of 'The Religion of the Future," takes the blackest possible view of the situation. According to Mr. Crozier, who expresses himself in the columns of the London *Daily Mail*, the whole difficulty may be summed up in the general statement that political harmony can not be based on an admixture of antagonistic creeds, colors, and codes of social morality. It is the general opinion of the world, he admits, that these mixtures may be safely permitted, "provided that the Government in power will see to it that strict justice is done alike to all the races and creeds concerned, without fear or favor." But he falls ruthlessly upon this opinion. To quote in part:

"Now, what I venture to affirm on the contrary is that, of all the political curses which can befall a nation, this mixing of inherently antagonistic races, colors, creeds, and codes of morality is the one

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

which, when once it has been allowed (it matters not for what reason), is of all political complications the most irremediable by any and every known instrument for the uplifting of mankind—whether by the exhortations of the pulpit or press, by legislation, by the good-will of all concerned, or even (if the races are any way evenly matched) by physical force itself, short of a war of extermination—as, indeed, the negro problem in America, the Jewish problem on the Continent, the mixture of races and creeds in Austria-Hungary, in the Balkans, in Ireland, and in India bear only too eloquent and despairing witness."

THE "EMMANUEL METHOD" DEFENDED

LAST month we quoted from Professor Holland's attack upon religious therapeutics as practised by the clergy of Emmanuel Church, Boston, to the effect that this method leads the soul "down into the cellars of consciousness instead of 'up the golden stairs.'" On the other hand, the Rev. Dr. T. S. McWilliams, of Cleveland, who has been investigating the work done at Emmanuel, asserts that it "revitalizes pastoral work," because "the approach from the psychological side and with a view to rendering physical help is found to open doors for spiritual ministry that would otherwise remain fast closed." Writing in the Chicago *Interior* (Baptist), Dr. McWilliams says in part:

"The experience of the clergymen of this church is that such ministries to the body greatly facilitate and reenforce their ministry to the soul. Instead of merely conventional relations with people, they are thus brought into relations that are intimate and sacred. Instead of being associated with death in the minds of their people, they are coming to be associated with life. That is why we have been so unwelcome in the sick room; we have been associated with death in the minds of our people. The minister's visit is regarded by many as preliminary to the funeral and preparatory to the judgment.

"But suppose a minister with a clear head and a sympathetic, genial manner goes into the sick-room and extends his helping hand to the patient. Without taxing him too much, he tells him something about his subconscious mind, about the transliminal reservoir within him upon which he may draw. He explains to him that the subconscious mind is to the objective or conscious mind like that large part of the piece of ice in his glass to the little part that is above the water. He leads him to see that he has been battling against disease with only a fraction of his force, and that it is possible to call out these reserves and wheel them into line.

"And then the minister explains to him that, as psychology has clearly demonstrated, he can best reach this subconscious mind to direct and stimulate it if the conscious mind is passive and quiescent; he tells him how to relax those muscles which have been like the tightly drawn strings of an overtuned violin. He induces him to calm his mind and simply let himself go into a perfectly relaxed and quiescent condition.

"If the minister should go no further than this, he would have accomplished much for the benefit of the patient—first, by inspiring a new hope and buoyancy through knowledge of a transliminal reservoir; second, by bringing about a relaxed, quiescent, restful condition as a means of getting at that reservoir. Thus to give those tense muscles and overwrought nerves a little interval of rest, and thus to allow the blood to circulate through elastic and unchoked channels to all parts of the body, is itself a very helpful thing. But the minister does not stop here. Now comes his greatest opportunity. The conscious mind has ceased its opposition. The door is open to the subconscious."

Thus if it is a case of alcoholism, the minister's explanation that there is this transliminal reservoir kindles new hope in the discouraged man's mind. We read:

"He is at once willing to test the question whether there are powers within himself as well as above him, upon which he can call; whether he has been fighting his degrading enemy with only a fraction of his nature; whether it may be possible for his 'divided self,' as Professor James calls it, to be unified so that instead of the law in his members warring against the law of his mind, his whole nature as a unity may accept the fact that alcohol is his enemy and so loathe and repel it. To test these questions the dipsomaniac is willing to visit the minister twice a week for a month or two. In these visits the minister has an opportunity to advise with him regarding his associates, occupations, and habits. He is invited into the most secret chambers of the man's being. He is afforded all the advantages that the wisest and best Catholic priest finds in the confessional. In a word, the way is open for him to help remake a life."

RELIGIOUS JOURNALISM AND POLITICS

THE purpose of a religious journal, says *The Westminster* (Philadelphia, Presbyterian), is not to preach, nor to multiply the power of a denomination. It is, rather, "to emphasize the need for stalwart strength in every field of life where things are being done that bear on the welfare of the nation, and the restriction of wrong." Religion, asserts *The Westminster*, belongs to life, and not to a compartment in life. Therefore it admonishes, "keep your eyes open for the man who says, 'I never mix my religion with politics.' If that man is a politician, he is a grafter or an open thief." Religion, real religion, we are assured, "can not be hurt by politics," nor are politics outside the scope of religious journalism. To quote:

"Not partizanship, but politics. The supreme exhibition of politics which America sees comes once every four years, in connection with the election of a President. At the present hour the daily papers are filled with this one theme. Everywhere, in shops, and stores, and offices, and on the street, in cars and summer hotels and by the seaside, the talk of men is of the coming elections. Must the religious paper be compelled to say never a word on the great issues that are before the nation? The highest motive that can control a soul is love of God; the second is love of country. As men shall act politically, so will the interests of this country be furthered or endangered. Shall not the religious paper bid men to settle their personal attitude to the question of the Presidency on the basis of careful, honest, unpartizan canvass of the whole situation?

"*The Westminster* claims this right. Not by a hint has it said or will it say, a man ought to vote for any particular man. It advocates no man's cause. It does hope to make its readers balance the whole matter of national interest so carefully that their vote when given shall be an honest one, in the fear of God, and without any reference at all to any past action, or any past party affiliation."

The Grand Rapids *Banner* (Presbyterian) also remarks that "in the Lord's suggestion to be salt and leaven" there is a plain suggestion that the Christian's citizenship is not only in heaven, but that he has duties also in the political domain. In this connection it is interesting to note that the leading editorial in the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist) discusses the relation of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the political action of its members. After emphatically repudiating the rumor that this Church, 3,000,000 strong, is to be organized to vote against certain men and measures, and asserting positively that "the votes of Methodists can not be delivered *en masse*," the editorial goes on to intimate pretty plainly the writer's opinion of Speaker Cannon, without mentioning his name. We read:

"Having stated the case as regards the relations of the church to the individual voter, we now state that we believe thoroughly in the passage of a law that 'liquor shipped from one State to another shall, immediately upon crossing the boundary, become subject to the laws of the State to which it is consigned.'

"It is unjust to allow liquor-dealers under cover of intertsate law to undermine the laws of another State, constitutionally made to prevent the ravages of rum within its bounds. We approve the report adopted by the General Conference on this subject—not a *rule*, but a *report*, which is the advice and expression of opinion of those who passed it—and in particular we approve these words: '*We submit to our people, and all good citizens, the wisdom of electing men as members of Congress who believe in the validity of this law and who are willing to enact it.*'

"This submission assumes that they will read and consider this subject, each deciding for himself, in every State, whether it shall wholly or in what degree, if any, control his action at the polls."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

IN DEFENSE OF THE "MUCK-RAKER"

LAST week we quoted from an article by John O'Hara Cosgrave in which he named half a dozen men as exponents of the "new journalism" and "evangels of the new era." These men, he admitted, have been called "muck-rakers" because "they have dragged the wrongs of individuals and classes to the light of day"; but their work has been "the greatest single factor in the awakening of the national conscience." Another champion of the "muck-rakers," this time from within their own ranks, speaks through the columns of the New York *Independent*. "In setting down my interpretation of the phenomenon," writes Upton Sinclair, author of "The Jungle" and "The Metropolis," "I am not speaking for myself personally; I know, more or less intimately, nearly every man who is at present raking muck in America, and I believe that I am able to speak from the standpoint of the group." According to Mr. Sinclair, the Muck-rake Man and his work are misunderstood by the public because "unfortunately the public takes its opinions from the newspapers; and the newspapers are owned by men who profit by corruption." But in spite of a tendency on the part of the public to regard him with impatience, if not with aversion, the Muck-rake Man, says Mr. Sinclair, "takes himself with tremendous seriousness." His reason for so doing is thus set forth:

CHARLES E. RUSSELL. LINCOLN STEFFENS. UPTON SINCLAIR. RAY STANNARD BAKER. SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS.

WILL IRWIN. WILLIAM HARD.

"EVANGELS OF THE NEW ERA."

"These men have been called muck-rakers. They are the evangels of the new era," asserts John O'Hara Cosgrave.

"He believes that he serves a vital function in society; that he is no less than the faculty of recollection in the growing social mind. He is the particular nerve-cell in the burned child which cries out to the child, Do not put your finger into the fire again! He represents the effort of the race to profit by experience, and to do otherwise than repeat indefinitely the blunders which have proved fatal in the past."

To quote further:

"If you will stop for a moment and consider, you will realize that the history of humanity up to the present time represents a series of failures. Races emerge from barbarism. They are joyous and proud and strong; they struggle and conquer, they toil and achieve. They build mighty cities and temples; they found courts of law; they write literatures and produce arts. But all the time there is a worm within the bud, which gnaws at it; and just when the flower seems most perfect, its petals fall, and it is scattered and trampled into the dust.

"Now, to the earnest student who realizes this, it seems a very pitiful thing. Civilizations are such costly affairs. It seems too bad that no way can be found to save them. Here and there is a man to whom this thought becomes an obsession—it will not let him rest.

"He sees a beautiful world about him, with stars and flowers and all sorts of things that interest him. He knows of many things he would like to do and to be, many ways in which he could amuse himself. And yet, instead of this, he begins to go about pointing out disagreeable truths to people. He says: 'See, we are just like Rome. Our legislatures are corrupt; our politicians are unprincipled; our rich men are ambitious and unscrupulous. Our newspapers have been purchased and gagged; our colleges have been bribed; our churches have been cowed. Our masses are sinking into degradation and misery; our ruling classes are becoming wanton and cynical.'"

In illustration of the cynical indifference of those immediately responsible for the evils to which the Muck-rake Man calls our attention, Mr. Sinclair goes on to say:

"In whatever field he may elect to work, he finds one universal maxim prevailing: 'Everybody knows.' He finds that it is sometimes possible to get the actors themselves to confess to him. Frequently they will tell him the facts without even realizing their significance. 'Why, my dear fellow,' said a Chicago packer to me when I confronted him with certain matters which convulsed two continents—'everybody knows these things. They are conventions of the trade. See, here, they are printed in catalogs'—and he proceeded to show me the prices of materials for adulterating and preserving spoiled meat.

"Again, I talked with a young lawyer who had been prominent in one of the big life-insurance companies. 'My dear fellow,' he said, 'there was nothing wrong in the life-insurance business. It was just that the public lost its head. We have been doing those things all our lives, and we are doing them still.'

"Again, I talked with a judge of the Supreme Court of New York about another judge who had paid $25,000 for his nomination. 'My dear fellow,' he said, 'don't you suppose that a political machine has bills to pay?'

"Again, I talked with a society woman, whose name is a household word in this country. 'My dear fellow,' she said, 'those things are so obvious. Why do you want to put them into a book? People will simply call it a rehash.' I answered: 'I will put what you have told me into a book, and it will be received with a howl of incredulity from Maine to California.'"

Turning to the arguments by which the newspaper editor persuades the public to distrust the muck-raker, we read:

"He says, in the first place, that the Muck-rake Man has an evil imagination; he has a nose for corruption, he thrives upon

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

scandal, he hates humanity. Now the Muck-rake Men I know are all men of personally clean lives and generous hearts; there is not one of them who would not have been something noble, if he had felt free to choose. Of those who come immediately to my mind, one would have been a metaphysician, another would have been a professor of ethics, three at least would have been poets, and one would have founded a new religion. Instead of that they are Muck-rake Men. But they are Muck-rake Men, not because they love corruption, but simply because they hate it with an intensity which forbids them to think about anything else while corruption its enthroned."

REMARKABLE INDICTMENT OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

PROBABLY nowhere else can the general effectiveness of our public schools be so well gaged as at the government academies at West Point and Annapolis, remarks Col. Charles W. Larned, of the Military Academy, since "their candidates are drawn from every Congressional district of every State and Territory in the Union, and largely from the class of our citizens who send their children to the primary and high schools supported by the States." Applying the results of this year's entrance examination at West Point as a measure of our public-school efficiency, Colonel Larned reveals a most depressing condition of affairs. Out of 314 who took the examination, 265, or 84 per cent., failed in one or more subjects; 209, or 66 per cent., failed in two or more subjects; while 26, or 8 per cent., failed in everything. The subjects in which candidates are examined are: elementary algebra through quadratics; plane geometry; English grammar; English literature and composition (very elementary); United States history (high-school); general history (high-school); geography (descriptive, common-school). The minimum mark allowed in any subject is 66 out of a possible 100. To quote further from Colonel Larned's paper, which appears in *The North American Review* for September:

"Examining the failures by subjects, it appears that 154 failed in algebra, 44 per cent.; 237 in goemetry, 67 per cent.; 129 in grammar, 37 per cent.; 144 in composition and literature, 40 per cent.; 73 in geography, 21 per cent.; 54 in history, 15 per cent. . . . . .

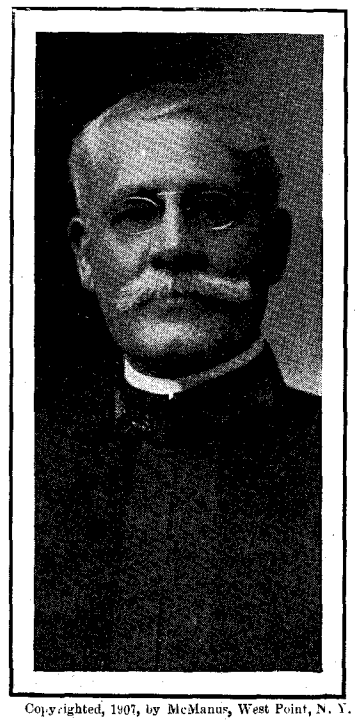
"Out of the 314 examined mentally it appears that 295, or 90 per cent., have been educated in public schools, and that the average number of years of attendance in these schools was 9 years 11 months. Separating this into primary and secondary attendance, we find that the average attendance in high schools was 3 years 3 months; and in grammar schools, 6 years 8 months.

"One hundred and three candidates had private schooling wholly or in part; 135 had college education of one year or more; 189 studied the classics. Of the 135 who had gone so far as a college education of one year or more, 82 failed to enter.

"Eighty-two failed and were rejected on physical examination, and 18 were placed on probation; making a total of 100 physically defective. . . . . .

"That 314 youths, nearly all trained in our costly public schools, with an average of almost ten years' attendance (supplemented in the case of one-third of their number by private schooling, and in the case of 43 per cent. by college training) should show 84 per cent. of failure and the various deficiencies analyzed above, is surely a state of affairs that should make the judicious grieve and our educators sit up and take notice. That about 30 per cent. of these lads were physically unfit is, perhaps, the most serious feature of the exhibit.

"It will be noted that the weakness of the school system here demonstrated is by no means a function of locality or peculiar to the younger and more sparsely settled regions. It is universal. An inspection of the table of failures by States shows that New York had 20 failures out of 37 candidates; Pennsylvania, 11 out of 17; Massachusetts, 16 out of 22; New Jersey, 5 out of 8; Ohio, 10 out of 14; Illinois, 10 out of 12; while Iowa had but 4 out of 8; Minnesota, 3 out of 6; Tennessee, 1 out of 5; Kansas, 6 out of 9; Nebraska, 3 out of 5. The number of mental failures in some cases is greater for the reason given above that these figures show only failures to enter, and omit those who partly failed mentally, but were allowed to enter."



Copyrighted, 1907, by McManus, West Point, N. Y.

COL. CHARLES W. LARNED,

Who brings a startling indictment against our public schools on the score of inefficiency.

The results, says Colonel Larned, indicate a weakness in our methods of instruction which must result in "a vast waste of time on the part of a great portion of the student body"; and he emphasizes his argument by citing a number of "shocking examples" from which we select the two following for quotation:

"'F,' from New Jersey, had been ten years in grammar school and five months at a technological high school. He made in algebra 33; in geometry 15; in grammar 36; in composition and literature, 46; in geography 52; in history 52—failing in everything. He was under the impression that the Seine is in Northern Russia, the Ebro in Western France. He writes 'orbet,' 'gess,' 'orther,' 'cival,' 'barbarious,' 'cural' (for 'cruel'), etc. He conceives of Rome as embracing 'all Italy the Holy Land or Jeruselam'; and of Feudalism, as 'one family making war on another in their castles'; of the War of the Roses as between Cromwell and the King; of the Reformation as the changing by the people from 'the evil ways to a more christian way of living.' He is severe on the Inquisition, which he reprobates as 'barbarious methods resorted to in order to try and a person's religion. thees methods were very cural.' As to the causes of the war for the Union, he judges that 'slavery was the main aggitation. So Carolina done most of the disputting and finely ceceeded'—which can not be gainsaid. His grammar is no less original in conception. 'If—is an infinitive. It give ground to make the sentence possible and if removed causes to become inoperative.' . . . . . .

"'M,' a young man from Mississippi, of good family, after eight years of mental effort—five in the grammar school and three in the high school—made a clean sweep of every subject. In a buoyant flight over the fields of general history, he finds Athens and Sparta 'on the Tigress.' His memorandum on the Spanish Inquisition is a model of succinct statement: 'Spanish King tried to make every one join the Catholic Church, but the Spaniards protested against it and was carried as planed by the King.' In geography, he is without bias or partiality. Cape Cod is assigned to the eastern coast of North America; Lookout to the northeast coast of Brazil; Hancock, to Japan. The Ganges goes to South America; the Ebro, to Austria; the Seine, to England; the Dnieper, to Canada. Hongkong does duty as the capital of Japan—a sinister suggestion; Cuba settles west of the Philippine Islands, with Hawaii just north; while the Kongo River, disgusted with the performances of his Belgian Majesty, flees sadly to China."

Says the writer in conclusion:

"Thirty per cent. of physical deficiency in our youth is a condition of our civilization which may well give concern, more especially in view of the increasing tendency of population to urban centers. What are we going to do about it? Does education have anything to do with it; and, if so, what does an educational system amount to that shows this percentage of deficiency in its output? If education is concerned with mental development alone, it is fair to ask: If 16,596,503 boys and girls, taught in our public schools at a cost of $376,996,472, average no better in intellectual attainments than is evidenced by the foregoing, does the result justify the outlay and the ten or more years' apprenticeship of youth it demands?"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GUARDING THE LIBRARY READER'S MIND

WHETHER free libraries should provide fiction, and if so with what limitations, were among the burning questions discust by the British Library Association during its thirty-first annual meeting at Brighton last month. These and other points of library management, according to one of the English dailies, "were debated with a fire and pugnacity in brilliant contrast with the phlegm with which a gathering of mere soldiers will discuss the relative virtues of rival explosives." Public libraries, as the London *Nation* remarks, are constantly charged with being "little more than distributors of inferior novels"; and the president of the Library Association himself states that "every public lending library in the United Kingdom issues for home reading more works of fiction than of any other class of literature." Discussion finally resulted in the adoption of resolutions to the effect that public libraries should be amply supplied with "fiction that has attained the position of classical literature," but that "the purchase of mere ephemeral fiction of no literary value, even without offense, is not within the proper province of a public lending library." The difficulty of this test, as the London *Chronicle* points out, "would begin with its application." The same paper declares itself entirely in sympathy with those who desire to see free public libraries "amply supplied with fiction"; and Mr. Ernest A. Baker, writing in *The Nation*, reminds the librarians that "it is in the novel that the age has chosen to express itself and to contemplate its form and pressure." To quote further from *The Chronicle*:

"The view that fiction should be excluded is unsound on its merits. The larger number of the patrons of free libraries read for relaxation, for relief, for entertainment. It is quite true that an educated mind may find these in poetry, in history, in biography, in science no less than in fiction, but it is not true that any educated mind is superior to good fiction. Moreover, it is a principal function of free public libraries to encourage and form the habit of reading; and the habit, acquired from fiction, may often extend to other branches of literature."

Behind this question, asserts the Manchester *Guardian*, lies the larger question of what a public free library is—"whether, that is to say, we ought to regard it primarily as the product of the joint efforts of the ratepayers of its district to provide themselves with 'reading matter' in the widest sense, or whether it is more exact to regard it as—again using the widest term—an 'educational agency' through which some body of persons is to do the minds and morals of some other body of persons good." This paper goes on to say that a district's free library may be regarded as a subscription library, the ratepayers being the subscribers. Following up this suggestion *The Guardian* says:

"One school of librarians and library administrators contends for a more or less severe censorship of current novels—either by keeping to a few acknowledged classics and first-rate contemporaries, or by buying no new novel until it has had a year to die in, or by submitting new novels to an advisory committee of intelligent persons, like the priest and the barber who discharged this function for *Don Quixote's* library of fiction. Others hold as strongly that there should be no coaching, prompting, or confining of the reader's choice. . . . If you look at a town's free-public-library system as a cooperative effort by its ratepayers to get what they like to read more cheaply than they could get it otherwise, it does become a rather awkward question whether it is right for the library authorities to say (1) that what their readers evidently like best is second-rate fiction, and (2) that they ought to be kept from it. For it would then seem as if a free library system might become a cooperative effort by the ratepayers to be prevented from reading what they prefer."

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED FRANZ HALS

THE family group by Franz Hals which we here reproduce is described as "the sort of find that only occurs once in a generation." The picture, which has been purchased by the trustees of the British National Gallery for £25,000, was discovered in the old castle of Malahide, near Dublin. It is a large canvas, 8 feet 4 inches by 5 feet in size, in a fine state of preservation,

Copyrighted by Half Tones, Limited.

THE "FAMILY GROUP," BY FRANZ HALS, RECENTLY DISCOVERED IN IRELAND.
The National Academy has purchased this picture from Lord Talbot de Malahide for the enormous sum of £25,000.

and shows a group of ten figures with a landscape background. The Manchester *Guardian* says of this painting:

"Outside of Haarlem Town Hall, where his great Guild and Almshouse groups are hung, and 'The Civic Guards' in the Rijks Museum, Amsterdam, Colonel Warde's picture, which awaits complete acceptance, and another possible Hals in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, there are no other large portrait groups known by this master, and it is in the management and assembly of a number of figures, each a sharply realized portrait yet combining to present a bold and harmonious whole, that Hals has won his signal position. In the Malahide picture the living, unaffected painting of the mother and her tall daughter and boy standing behind her is in his most masterly manner, and altho the high pressure of artistic force is not maintained throughout the group it takes its place only a little behind the front rank of his art. Interesting points about the picture are the introduction of so many children, which he rarely attempted, and the cows in the background—his only use of cows that one can recall.

"The story of the discovery of the picture does not sound so thrilling as it must have been to those concerned in it. Lord Talbot de Malahide had commissioned Mr. Buttery, the famous picture-cleaner, who had a recent triumph in the cleaning of the holy picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds that now hangs in the National Gallery, to consider and clean some old paintings in his ancient castle of Malahide, near Dublin. After working upon the large family group Mr. Buttery came to his own conclusions, and, with public spirit that is rarer than one might suppose, informed Sir Charles Holroyd. The picture was brought to London, and on the recommendation of the trustees bought for the nation, half the purchase money being paid at the time. The price will absorb

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the annual grant for three years unless some lovers of art come forward with subscriptions as they have done in many previous cases. At present the National Gallery has two bust portraits by Hals on its walls, the male portrait being a bequest from the architect Decimus Burton, and the female portrait a purchase from the Lewis Fund."

A "NATURE-FAKER'S" APPEAL TO DARWIN

JACK LONDON, who more than a year ago was accorded a place on President Roosevelt's list of "nature-fakers," at last finds time and inclination to take up the cudgels in his own defense. After disposing briefly of the two specific counts upon which the President condemns him—reducing one to a mere difference of opinion, and showing that in the other case Mr. Roosevelt had misread his story—Mr. London turns his attention to the question which gives significance to the whole discussion, namely, "Do animals reason?" Both Theodore Roosevelt and John Burroughs, he asserts, "are agreed that animals do not reason." These two eminent authorities "assert that all animals below man are automatons and perform actions of only two sorts—mechanical and reflex—and that in such actions no reasoning enters at all." This view, according to Mr. London, whom we quote from the pages of *Collier's Weekly* for September 5, is "distinctly medieval," and "makes the twentieth-century scientist smile." In advancing such a view President Roosevelt and John Burroughs "are homocentric in the same fashion that the scholastics of earlier and darker centuries were homocentric." Dismissing President Roosevelt as "an amateur" who misses "the essence and import of evolution," he turns his attention to John Burroughs. To quote:

"First of all, let Mr. Burroughs's position be stated, and stated in his own words. 'Why impute reason to an animal if its behavior can be explained on the theory of instinct?' Remember these words, for they will be referred to later. 'A goodly number of persons seem to have persuaded themselves that animals do reason.' 'But instinct suffices for the animals; . . . they get along very well without reason.' 'Darwin tried hard to convince himself that animals do at times reason in a rudimentary way; but Darwin was also a much greater naturalist than psychologist.' The preceding quotation is tantamount, on Mr. Burroughs's part, to a flat denial that animals reason even in a rudimentary way. And when Mr. Burroughs denies that animals reason even in a rudimentary way, it is equivalent to affirming, in accord with the first quotation in this paragraph, that instinct will explain every animal act that might be confounded with reason by the unskilled or careless observer.

"Having bitten off this large mouthful, Mr. Burroughs proceeds with serene and beautiful satisfaction to masticate it in the following fashion. He cites a large number of instances of purely instinctive actions on the parts of animals, and triumphantly demands if they are acts of reason. He tells of the robin that fought day after day its reflected image in a window-pane; of the birds in South America that were guilty of drilling clear through a mud wall, which they mistook for a solid clay-bank; of the beaver that cut down a tree four times because it was held at the top by the branches of other trees; of the cow that licked the skin of her stuffed calf so affectionately that it came apart, whereupon she proceeded to eat the hay with which it was stuffed. He tells of the phœbe-bird that betrays her nest on the porch by trying to hide it with the moss in similar fashion to the way all phœbe-birds hide their nests when they are built among rocks. He tells of the highhole that repeatedly drills through the clap-boards of an empty house in a vain attempt to find a thickness of wood deep enough in which to build its nest. He tells of the migrating lemmings of Norway that plunge into the sea and drown in vast numbers because of their instinct to swim lakes and rivers in the course of their migrations. And, having told a few more instances of like kidney, he triumphantly demands: Where now is your much-vaunted reasoning of the lower animals?

"No schoolboy in a class debate could be guilty of unfairer argument. It is equivalent to replying to the assertion that $2 + 2 = 4$, by saying: 'No; because $12 \div 4 = 3$. I have demonstrated my honorable opponent's error.' When a man attacks your ability as a foot-racer, promptly prove to him that he was drunk the week before last, and the average man in the crowd of gaping listeners will believe that you have convincingly refuted the slander on your foot-racing ability. . . . . .

"But let us be charitable—and serious. What Mr. Burroughs instances as acts of instinct certainly are acts of instinct. By the same method of logic one could easily adduce a multitude of instinctive acts on the part of man and thereby prove that man is an unreasoning animal. But man performs actions of both sorts."

After citing various instances under his own observation to show that dogs are capable of acts of rudimentary reason, Mr. London goes on to explain that the cause of Mr. Burroughs's medieval view is to be found "in the suggestion of his self-exalted ego." Definitions, however, "must agree, not with egos, but with life." To quote further:

"Mr. Burroughs forgets the evolution of reason. He makes a definition of reason without regard to its history, and that definition is of reason purely abstract. Human reason, as we know it to-day, is not a creation, but a growth. Its history goes back to the primordial slime that was quick with muddy life; its history goes back to the first vitalized inorganic. And here are the steps of its ascent from the mud to man: simple reflex action, compound reflex action, memory, habit, rudimentary reason, and abstract reason. In the course of the climb, thanks to natural selection, instinct was evolved. Habit is a development in the individual. Instinct is a race-habit. Instinct is blind, unreasoning, mechanical. This was the dividing of the ways in the climb of aspiring life. The perfect culmination of instinct we find in the ant-heap and the bee-hive. Instinct proved a blind alley. But the other path, that of reason, led on and on even to Mr. Burroughs and you and me.

"There are no impassable gulfs, unless one chooses, as Mr. Burroughs does, to ignore the lower human types and the higher animal types, and to compare human mind with bird mind. It was impossible for life to reason abstractedly until speech was developed. Equipped with words, with tools of thought, in short, the slow development of the power to reason in the abstract went on. The lowest human types do little or no reasoning in the abstract. With every word, with every increase in the complexity of thought, with every ascertained fact so gained, went on action and reaction in the gray matter of the speech-discoverer, and slowly, step by step, through hundreds of thousands of years, developed the power of reason. Place a honey-bee in a glass bottle. Turn the bottom of the bottle toward a lighted lamp so that the open mouth is away from the lamp. Vainly, ceaselessly, a thousand times, undeterred by the bafflement and the pain, the bee will hurl himself against the bottom of the bottle as he strives to win to the light. That is instinct. Place your dog in a back yard and go away. He is your dog. He loves you. He yearns toward you as the bee yearns toward the light. He listens to your departing footsteps. But the fence is too high. Then he turns his back upon the direction in which you are departing, and runs around the yard. He is frantic with affection and desire. But he is not blind. He is observant. He is looking for a hole under the fence, or through the fence, or for a place where the fence is not so high. He sees a dry-goods box standing against the fence. Presto! He leaps upon it, goes over the barrier, and tears down the street to overtake you. Is that instinct?

"In his stiff-necked pride, Mr. Burroughs runs a hazard more humiliating to that pride than any amount of kinship with the other animals. When a dog exhibits choice, direction, control, and reason; when it is shown that certain mental processes in that dog's brain are precisely duplicated in the brain of man; and when Mr. Burroughs convincingly proves that every action of the dog is mechanical and automatic—then, by precisely the same arguments, can it be proved that the similar actions of man are mechanical and automatic. No, Mr. Burroughs, tho you stand on the top of the ladder of life you must not kick out that ladder from under your feet. You must not deny your relatives, the other animals. Their history is your history, and if you kick them to the bottom of the abyss, to the bottom of the abyss you go yourself. By them you stand or fall. What you repudiate in them you repudiate in yourself—a pretty spectacle, truly, of an exalted animal striving to disown the stuff of life out of which it was made, striving by use of the very reason that was developed by evolution to deny the processes of evolution that developed it. This may be good egotism, but it is not good science."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MARY JOHNSTON. RANDALL PARRISH. MARY ROBERTS RINEHART. STEWART EDWARD WHITE.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Austen, Jane. Pride and Prejudice: A Novel. With a general introduction by R. Brimley Johnson. In 2 volumes. 12mo. Illustrated in colors. New York: Duffield & Co. $2.50 net.

This is a charming edition of Miss Austen's book—one of the masterpieces of English fiction. Type, paper, and binding are alike agreeable. The illustrations in colors form a real supplement to the text. The revival of Miss Austen, which began about twenty years ago, still continues potent. One may fairly assume that her place among the immortals is now secure. As "Pride and Prejudice" was first published in 1813, we are quite near its centenary.

Baker, Ray Stannard. Seen in Germany. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 317. Chautauqua, N. Y.: The Chautauqua Press.

Bell, J. J. Thou Fool. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 374. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. $1.50.

Benson, E. F. The Blotting Book. 16mo, pp. 255. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

Bindloss, Harold. By Right of Purchase. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 345. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

Brooks, Amy. Little Sister Prue. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 233. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.

Brumbaugh, Martin G. The Life and Works of Christopher Dock. 8vo, pp. 272. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $5 net.

Christopher Dock came from Germany to Pennsylvania some time between 1710 and 1714 and taught school among the German colonists, probably beginning in 1714 and continuing the same work almost uninterruptedly until his demise in 1771, when he was found in his schoolroom on his knees—dead. He belonged to the sect of Mennonites and was profoundly religious, looking upon his pupils as those whom God had divinely ordered him to teach. He is author of the earliest work in America on the subject of school-teaching, and his methods of instruction and of enforcing discipline have been tested and proved correct by recent experience.

It was in 1750 that he wrote his little treatise on *Schul-ordnung*. The German text of this work is beautifully reproduced in facsimile in the present luxurious volume, and a translation is appended. Of this disquisition of the Mennonite schoolmaster, Samuel W. Pennypacker, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, and president of its Historical Society, remarks: "It is no exaggeration to say that any treatise upon pedagogy which should omit recognition of his (Chistopher Dock's) important labors would be regarded as a failure, and his reputation as a leader in educational development in America is universally recognized."

In this sumptuous volume the publishers seem to have lavished all the resources of brilliant book manufacture; printing and paper are exquisite. The translations which accompany the German facsimiles, including many fragments and hymns of Dock are spirited and literal. Dr. Brumbaugh, superintendent of the public schools of Philadelphia, has shown fine editorial taste and skill in the making of the book, and in writing the life of the pious schoolmaster he seems to have left no source of information uninvestigated.

Carpenter, Kate E. The Story of Frederick the Great, for Boys and Girls. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 275. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.

Champney, Elizabeth W. Romance of Roman Villas (The Renaissance). Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xx–393. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Classified Catalogue of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg, 1902–1906. 2 volumes. 8vo, pp. ix–2019. Pittsburg: Carnegie Library.

Cowden-Clarke, Mary. Shakespeare Proverbs, or the Wisest Saws of Our Wisest Poet Collected into a Modern Instance. Edited with Introduction and Notes by William J. Rolfe. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. ix–320. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Curtis, Alice Turner. A Little Heroine of Illinois: A Young Girl's Patriotism and Daring. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 258. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

De Fursac, J. Rogues. Translated from the French by A. J. Rosanoff, M.D. Manual of Psychiatry. 12mo, pp. xiv–406. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Eggleston, George Cary. Two Gentleman of Virginia: A Novel of the Old Régime in the Old Dominion. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 456. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

Emerson, Willis George. The Smoky God; or, A Voyage to the Inner World. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 186. Chicago: Forbes & Co.

Fair, John. The New Life Theology; The New Life Religion; The New Life. 12mo, pp. 545. Philadelphia: The Fair Pub. House. $2.

Fitchett, W. H. A Pawn in the Game. 12mo, pp. 322. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.25.

Fling, Fred Morrow. Mirabeau and the French Revolution. In 3 volumes. Vol. I.: The Youth of Mirabeau. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xv–497. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Forrest, J. R. The Student Cavaliers. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 328. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1 net.

Furnivall, E. J. (Edited by). The Merry Wives of Windsor. 12mo, pp. 115. New York: Duffield & Co.

Galsworthy, John. A Commentary. 12mo, pp. 263. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

Grey, Zane. The Last of the Plainsmen. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 314. New York: The Outing Pub. Co. $1.50 net.

Hume, Fergus. The Green Mummy. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 324. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

James, Martha. The Hero of Pigeon Camp; or, How Lucci Made Good. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 233. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

Jenks, Tudor. Photography for Young People. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 328. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50 net.

Kipling, Rudyard. Plain Tales from the Hills. With a Biographical Sketch by Charles Eliot Norton. 16mo, pp. xx–324. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

Knapp, Adeline. The Well in the Desert. 12mo, pp. 328. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

Lair, Jules. Louise de La Vallière. (Translated by Ethel Colburne.) 8vo, pp. 410. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

Leigh Hunt has remarked that the episode of Francesca da Rimini and Paolo stands at the opening of the Inferno like a lily blooming on the threshold of Tartarus. The character and personality of Louise de la Vallière present a contrast of the same kind amid the frivolities and debaucheries of the most brilliant yet most corrupt of seventeenth-century Europe. La Vallière half redeemed the stigma of her union by the genuineness and intensity of her faithful love. Yet the maid of honor to the Duchesse d'Orléans was not beautiful and witty like the Montespan who supplanted her about 1668. Nor did she exercise over Louis XIV. the intellectual and political, not to say religious, influence possest by Madame de Maintenon, the Montespan's successor. She was a little lame; "her teeth were not beautiful;" but her complexion was very fair; her blue eyes "were soft and full of expression." "She was not one of those perfect beauties whom one often admires without loving. She was intensely lovable, and that line of La Fontaine,

"Et la grace, plus belle encore que la beauté,"

might have been written for her."

Chosen by the King as his mistress, she held her head high and insulted queens at his court. But her penance was dearly paid when she languished for thirty-six years as Sister Louise de la Miséricorde in the convent of the Carmelites. Writing of her entrance upon a life which, in the eyes of those who like her had lived at court, was a living death, she said: "It is now that I can truly say that I belong to God forever. I am attached by bonds so strong that nothing can break them, bound by my vows, and still more by the grace which has made me take them. My only remaining desire is to lose memory of all that is not God." She found it hard to forget. Yet she herself was forgotten. When she died in 1710 and they told Louis XIV. of her death, "he did not seem touched," but she left "the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

community as distrest by her death as it was edified by her repentance." She was indeed counted as a saint, and Bossuet edited her "Réfléxions sur la miséricorde du Dieu."

The present historical study by Jules Lair is a compilation very largely drawn from unpublished documents. It reveals especially the back stairs, so to speak, of court life in Paris. The brutal spirit of scandal, the superstitious practise of hideous witchcraft, and the intrigue of royal procurers are laid bare. Animation, picturesqueness, and lifelike description sparkle through the volume. The illustrations are both fine and humorous and the translation generally flowing and idiomatic. We have nothing but praise for a charming work charmingly printed.

Lamb Shakespeare. The, for the Young. The Merchant of Venice. Illustrated by L. E. Wright; with songs set to music by T. Maskell Hardy. 12mo, pp. 82. New York: Duffield & Co. 80 cents.

Lamb Shakespeare. The, for the Young. Twelfth Night. Illustrated by L. E. Wright; with songs set to music by T. Maskell Hardy. 12mo, pp. 85. New York: Duffield & Co. 80 cents.

Leavitt, Ezekiel. Songs of Grief and Gladness, and Deborah. With an appreciation of Leavitt by Gotthard Deutsch, Ph.D., and a Foreword by the Translator, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 76. New Haven: Ezekiel Leavitt. $1.

McCarthy, Justin Huntly. The Duke's Motto: A Melodrama. 12mo, pp. 302. New York. Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Megargel, Percy F., and **Mason,** Grace Sartwell. The Car and The Lady. 12mo, pp. 276. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. $1.50.

Mitchell, Henry Bedinger. Talks on Religion: A Collective Inquiry. 12mo, pp. 325. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50 net.

Montgomery, Harry Earl. Vital American Problems: An Attempt to Solve the "Trust," "Labor," and "Negro" Problems. 12mo, pp. v–384. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Moore, Frederick. The Passing of Morocco. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 189. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Moore, John Bassett [Editor]. The Works of James Buchanan: Comprising His Speeches, State Papers, and Private Correspondence. Vol. II., 1830-1836. 8vo, pp. x–514. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Morrow, W. C. Lentala of the South Seas: The Romantic Tale of a Lost Colony. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 278. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

Moses, Bernard. South America on the Eve of Emancipation: The Southern Spanish Colonies in the Last Half-Century of Their Dependence. 12mo, pp 356. New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

Munn, Charles Clark. Myrtle Baldwin. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 510. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

Nesbit, E. The Enchanted Castle. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 296. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25.

Oppenheim, E. Phillips. The Avenger. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 297. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Owen, Charles H. The Justice of the Mexican War. 8vo, pp. 291. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

It is sometimes hard to detect the operation of the Golden Rule in the procedure by which a strong nation invades and occupies the territory of a weaker. We can not measure the work of Clive or Warren Hastings by such a standard, and many historians have spoken of the War of 1846–48 as distinctly a war of aggression, and so far unrighteous. "The quarrel with Mexico," says Goldwin Smith, "which formed as striking an illustration as history can furnish of the quarrel between the wolf and the lamb, no American historian of character mentions without pain." H. Von Holst, in his "Constitutional and Political History of the United States," speaks of the war as "the sin against the political Holy Spirit." Mr. Ladd in his "History of the War with Mexico" declares that the South was anxious to unload their superfluous slave population into Mexico. In his own words, "the potent cause and ruling motive of the war with Mexico was the purpose to extend human slavery into free territory." But Mr. Owen, while admitting that "there was a large slave-holding interest, under the leadership of Calhoun, which favored extension toward the Southwest," maintains that slave-holders were merely taking advantage of a condition of things "which tended to elicit popular favor for their projects." In fact, Mr. Owen in this clever and fascinating historical review takes the position that the Mexican War was a just war and was fought "in enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine." He gives many reasons for holding that it was as clearly righteous and inevitable as the expedition of the United States against the Spaniards in Cuba. The book is well worth reading as a patriotic defense of our Government and its armies.

Parrish, Randall. Prisoners of Chance: The Story of What Befell Geoffrey Benteen, Borderman, through His Love for a Lady of France. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 423. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

Post, Van Zo. "Retz." 12mo, pp. 344. New York: The McClure Co.

Raine, William Macleod. Wyoming: A Story of the Outdoor West. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 353. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

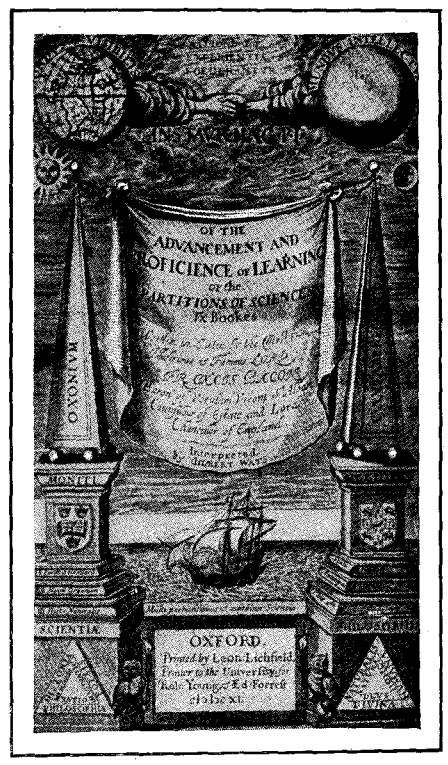
Reed, Myrtle. Flower of the Dusk. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 341. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Rees, Arthur Dougherty. William Tell: A Drama of the Origin of Swiss Democracy. 12mo, pp. 141. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Reich, Emil. Foundations of Modern Europe; Twelve Lectures delivered in the University of London. 16mo, pp. 250. Chautauqua, N. Y.: The Chautauqua Press.

Rice, Cale Young. Yolanda of Cyprus. 12mo, pp. 134. New York: The McClure Co. $1.25 net.

Richmond, Grace S. Round the Corner in Gay Street. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 346. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.



TITLE-PAGE OF BACON'S "ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING," PRINTED AT OXFORD IN 1640.

That part of the inscription which is not legible in this reduction reads "Written in Latin by the most eminent, illustrious, and famous Lord Francis Bacon, Baron of Verulam, Vicont St. Alban, Counsilour of Estate, and Lord Chanceller of England."

Rickert, Edith. The Babees' Book: Medieval Manners for the Young: Done into Modern English from Dr. Furnivall's Texts. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xxxv–203. New York: Duffield & Co. $2.

Rinehart, Mary Roberts. The Circular Staircase. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 362. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Rives, Amélie. The Golden Rose. 12mo, pp. 225. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25.

Roberts, Charles G. D. The House in the Water: A Book of Animal Stories. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 301. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Ross, Edward Alsworth. Social Psychology: An Outline and Source Book. 12mo, pp. 372. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Rowland, Helen. The Widow (to Say Nothing of the Man). Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 179. New York: Dodge Pub. Co. $1.

Royce, Josiah. The Philosophy of Loyalty. 12mo, pp. 409. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Russell, Anna Virginia. A Story Told by Pins. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 64. New York: The Neale Publishing Co. $1.

Russell, Charles Edward. Lawless Wealth: The Origin of Some Great American Fortunes. 12mo, pp. 288. New York: B. W. Dodge & Co.

Shakespeare Library, The. General Editor Prof. I. Gollancz, Litt.D. "Twelfe Night: or, What You Will." Edited by W. G. Boswell-Stone. 12mo, pp. 77. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.

Shaler, Nathaniel Southgate. Man and the Earth. 16mo, pp. 240. Chautauqua, N. Y.: The Chautauqua Press.

Sheldon, Mary Boardman. Coffee and Lovee Affair. An American Girl's Romance on a Coffee Plantation. 16mo, pp. 239. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.

Shoemaker, John V. Health and Beauty. 8vo, pp. 470. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Co.

Many books have been written on the preservation of beauty; most of them by writers either incompetents or charlatan medicine-venders. The public have contracted a prejudice against works of this kind. But there are certainly laws of health, and where there is health there is beauty. Dr. Shoemaker, the well-known specialist and professor in the Medico-chirurgical College of Philadelphia, has in this volume undertaken the serious and practical task of teaching people how to take care of themselves, and especially of their skin. The skin is not only the pane of glass through which we can see and read the condition of the internal organs, but it is the drain-surface of the body. The doctor shows us how it may be kept in a condition of efficiency, how it may be brightened and beautified. The work is a voluminous one, for it goes to the foundation of things; and we are acquainted with no popular work of the kind so thorough, so learned, so voluminous, and so sane.

Sinclair, Bertrand W. Raw Gold. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 311. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Spingarn, J. E., edited by. Critical Essays of the Seventeenth Century. 2 vols. Vol. I., 1605–1650; Vol. II., 1650–1685. 12mo, pp. cvi–255; iv–362. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Stall, Sylvanus. Talks to the King's Children. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 249. Philadelphia: Vir Pub. Co. $1 net.

Stratemeyer, Edward. The Boat-Club Boys of Lakeport; or, The Water Champions. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 297. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

Stuart, Henry Longan. Weeping Cross: An Unworldly Story. 12mo, pp. 497. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Studies in European Literature. A Series of Studies written for the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. 16mo, pp. 302. Chautauqua, N. Y.: The Chautauqua Press.

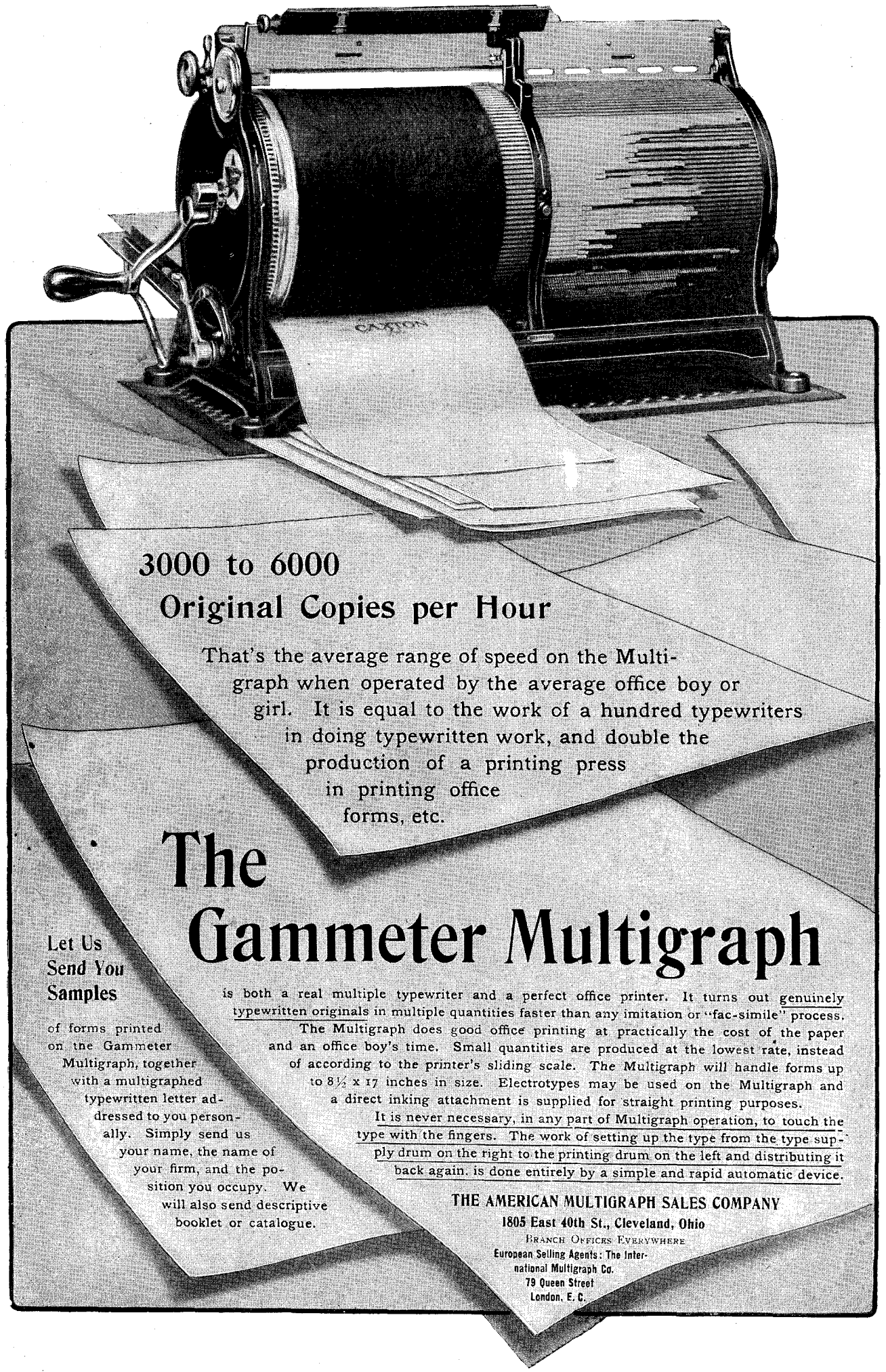
Upton, George P. The Standard Concert Guide: A Handbook of the Standard Symphonies, Oratorios, Cantatas, and Symphonic Poems for the Concert Goer. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xvi–502. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.75.

Vorse, Mary Heaton. The Breaking in of a Yachtman's Wife. 16mo, pp. 276. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

A light and clever sketch of yachting life in some of its minor aspects with a charming infusion of personal feeling and character

(Continued on page 400)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



3000 to 6000
Original Copies per Hour

That's the average range of speed on the Multigraph when operated by the average office boy or girl. It is equal to the work of a hundred typewriters in doing typewritten work, and double the production of a printing press in printing office forms, etc.

The Gammeter Multigraph

is both a real multiple typewriter and a perfect office printer. It turns out genuinely typewritten originals in multiple quantities faster than any imitation or "fac-simile" process.

The Multigraph does good office printing at practically the cost of the paper and an office boy's time. Small quantities are produced at the lowest rate, instead of according to the printer's sliding scale. The Multigraph will handle forms up to 8½ x 17 inches in size. Electrotypes may be used on the Multigraph and a direct inking attachment is supplied for straight printing purposes.

It is never necessary, in any part of Multigraph operation, to touch the type with the fingers. The work of setting up the type from the type supply drum on the right to the printing drum on the left and distributing it back again, is done entirely by a simple and rapid automatic device.

Let Us Send You Samples

of forms printed on the Gammeter Multigraph, together with a multigraphed typewritten letter addressed to you personally. Simply send us your name, the name of your firm, and the position you occupy. We will also send descriptive booklet or catalogue.

THE AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH SALES COMPANY
1805 East 40th St., Cleveland, Ohio
BRANCH OFFICES EVERYWHERE
European Selling Agents: The International Multigraph Co.
79 Queen Street
London, E. C.

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Paint That Will Wear

The house-owner wants paint which will not become spotted or streaked or scaly. White Lead, *if pure*, mixed with pure linseed oil, makes paint which never scales nor spots.

It is possible to know the purity of the White Lead before painting if you have a blowpipe, and this we will furnish free for the asking.

We could not afford to make this exposure if our White Lead had a grain of adulteration in it. The "*Dutch Boy Painter*" trade-mark guarantees the purity of our White Lead.

Send for Free Test Equipment No. R

which includes blowpipe, instructions and paint booklet.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.

in whichever of the following cities is nearest you:

New York, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Company); Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Company)

1 BUYS THIS PENN $4.00 RAZOR

Send $1. State if your beard is heavy or light and we will send, prepaid, our wonderful Penn Razor made to sell for $4, with a written guarantee. Shave with it 30 days. If not perfectly satisfied, your money will be refunded without argument.

PENN SPECIALTY CO., 314 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DO NOT SPECULATE WITH YOUR MONEY

INVEST in securities of standard and worth: FIRST MORTGAGE FARM LOANS, netting 6% $200 up. 25 years' experience. Highest references. Write for Booklet "A," giving full information, also descriptive list of loans.

E. J. LANDER & CO.

Grand Forks, - North Dakota, or
Security Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 398.*)

into its rollicking incidents. The smell of pitch, the flavor of salt, the gleam of foam and emerald wave pervade the racy narrative. Stan and his wife, comrades as well as consorts, are the principal figures, a somewhat faint reflection of some of Stockton's marionettes. He the enthusiast for the sailboat, she the obedient follower and pupil, at last become united in their marine tastes and, as she says, she looks forward to the time when "I, an old lady, shall sit placid in the cockpit of my boat, while the sun sets over the harbor, and Phil and Stan quarrel as to which could take the *Massachusetts* through Hell Gate."

It may be added here that Mrs. Vorse and her husband, Albert White Vorse, have done much of their yachting from Provincetown, Cape Cod, where they own a quaint Colonial house, one hundred and fifty years old, filled with furniture that has come down from an early day.

Ward, A. W., and **Waller,** A. R. The Cambridge History of English Literature. Vol. II. 8vo, pp. 604. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

The second volume of this scholarly and compendious work continues the subject until the close of the Middle Ages. "Piers Plowman and His Sequence" is treated by the professor of English literature in Chicago University, Dr. Manly. "The Religious Movement in the Fourteenth Century," including an account of Wyclif and the Lollards, is the work of J. P. Whitney, of King's College, London. A very good chapter on "Early English Translators," with a discussion of the Mandeville translators, is from the pen of Alice D. Greenwood. Then follow chapters on "The Scottish Language," "The Earliest Scottish Literature," "John Gower." A specially exhaustive summary of Chaucer's work and its origins is furnished by Prof. George Saintsbury, who adds in another chapter a study of "The English Chaucerians." The influence of Chaucer on Scottish literature is treated by G. Gregory Smith under the title "The Scottish Chaucerians." Alice D. Greenwood has two chapters on "English Prose in the Fifteenth Century," as represented chiefly by the Paxton Letters, Caxton and Malory. The subjects of printing-press work at its introduction into England, of English and Scottish education to the time of Colet, of ballads and of political and religious verse to the end of the fifteenth century, have separate chapters allotted to them. In addition to these accurate and masterly summaries of the subjects named, there are copious bibliographies appended, with a table of principal dates and an excellent index. The whole volume forms a finished and attractive résumé of information upon English literature in one of its most fascinating eras.

Walton, George Lincoln. Why Worry? Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 275. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1 net.

Washburn, Marion Foster. The Mother's Year-Book: Being a Practical Application of the Results of Scientific Child-Study to the Problems of the First Year of Childhood. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 259. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

White, Stewart Edward. The Riverman. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 368. New York: The McClure Co.

When Sleep Fails Take HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water just before retiring brings refreshing sleep. Quiets the nerves.

"Korrect Shape"

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Patent Leather Shoes GUARANTEED NOT TO BREAK

We authorize your dealer to give you a new pair *free* should the patent "Burrojaps" leather in the uppers of your "Korrect Shape" shoes break through before the first sole is worn through. Look for the "Burrojaps" label in the lining.

This label Reg. U.S. Pat. Of.

Isn't a broad guarantee like this a good reason in itself for you to wear "Korrect Shape" shoes? It means that in buying patent leathers you need no longer have any doubt as to their reliability. It is proof of satisfaction furnished in advance. Send for catalog.

The name "Korrect Shape" signifies exactly and literally that the "Korrect Shape" model is based on the right principle of foot-anatomy. A pair of these shoes that fits you comfortably when tried on in the store will be comfortable every minute as long as you wear them.

5000 dealers sell "Korrect Shape" shoes for men. If you do not find a dealer near you, write for our Catalog showing 21 beautiful styles. Shoes sent prepaid.

Patent Blucher, Box Kid Top "Winton" Toe. Style No. 25

PRICE $4

Custom-Made $5

Trade-Mark Stamped on Sole.

THE BURT & PACKARD CO., Makers
Department D-1 Brockton, Mass.

TRY IT YOURSELF FOR 10 DAYS WITHOUT DEPOSIT

If not satisfactory, return it and no questions asked. **Daus' Improved Tip Top Duplicator** is the result of 25 years' experience, and is used and endorsed by thousands of business houses and individuals. **100 copies** from pen-written and **50 copies** from typewritten original—**Clear, Clean, Perfect.** Complete Duplicator, Cap size (prints 8¾ x 13 in.). Price **$7.50**

The Felix P. Daus Duplicator Co., Daus Bldg., 113 John St., New York

TARTARLITHINE

For many years has been prescribed by our leading physicians. One writes: "I use **Tartarlithine** with more benefit than any other drug or combination of drugs that I have ever used."

Rheumatism

Tartarlithine rarely fails, because it supplies the blood with the necessary substances to dissolve and remove the poison of Rheumatism—uric acid. We want every sufferer to try it.

FREE SAMPLE and booklet on request.

McKESSON & ROBBINS Dept. M, 93 Fulton St. NEW YORK
(Sole agents for the Tartarlithine Co.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSONAL

An Interview with the New Sultan of Morocco.—An Englishman who visited Fez this summer, disguised as a Moor, had some interesting adventures and secured an interview with the usurping Sultan of Morocco. He was summoned to the court at half past eight in the morning, was escorted through the tortuous streets crowded with Jews, Moors, and hundreds of Berber tribesmen, who had come laden with gold to purchase immunity or office from the new ruler. The palace was guarded by the remnant of Abdul Aziz's European-trained army in great variety of uniform, accompanied by a large band and a miscellaneous collection of rusty artillery. The Detroit *News-Tribune* quotes from this interview as follows:

At length my summons came to the imperial presence. We made our way up some stairs, through a room full of packing-cases, then down a narrow, dirty passage, at the end of which was a sofa on which Mulai el Hafid was reclining. At his feet was a carpet, on which we seated ourselves. The rooms around were entirely devoid of either carpets, furniture, or ornaments, and amid the squalor sat the monarch who in less than a year has moved his capital from Morocco City to Fez, and who has won over three-quarters of the country to his cause. A single attendant stood near him; it was his duty to kill the numerous insects which, alone maintaining their loyalty to their old master, made repeated and savage attacks upon the usurper. Why Mulai el Hafid had chosen this attic in which to receive us I can not say, unless Abdul Aziz had so completely divested the palace on his departure for Rabat that there had been no time to restore it.

Mulai el Hafid, which means "The Heaven-Preserved," is a man of about 34 or 35 years of age, and he is one of the handsomest of Moors and of men I have ever seen. The upper part of his face strongly resembles that of his half-brother, Abdul Aziz, whom I saw at Rabat in October last year. He has the same fine forehead and the same expressive eyes,

THE WAY OUT

From Weakness to Power by Food Route.

Getting the right start for the day's work often means the difference between doing things in wholesome comfort, or dragging along half dead all day.

"There's more in the use of proper food than many people ever dream of—more's the pity.

"Three years ago I began working in a general store," writes a man, "and between frequent deliveries, and more frequent customers, I was kept on my feet from morning till night.

"Indigestion had troubled me for some time, and in fact my slight breakfast was taken more from habit than appetite. At first this insufficient diet was not noticed much, but at work it made me weak and hungry long before noon.

"Yet a breakfast of rolls, fried foods and coffee meant headache, nausea and kindred discomforts. Either way I was losing weight and strength, when one day a friend suggested that I try a 'Grape-Nuts breakfast.'

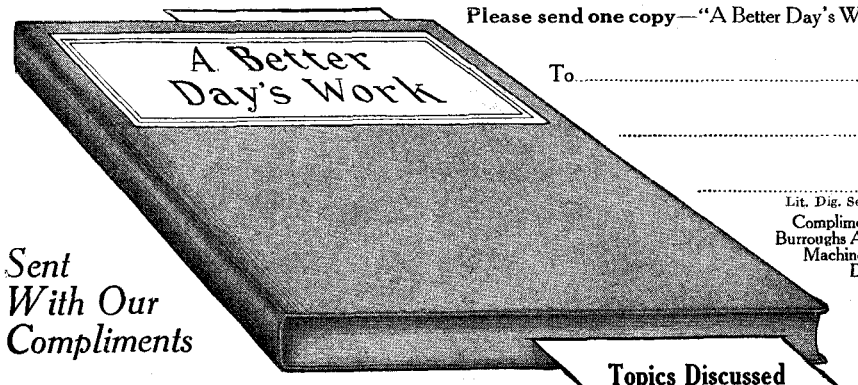
"So I began with some stewed fruit, Grape-Nuts and cream, a soft boiled egg, toast, and a cup of Postum. By noon I was hungry, but with a healthy, normal appetite. The weak, languid feeling was not there.

"My head was clearer, nerves steadier than for months. Today my stomach is strong, my appetite normal, my bodily power splendid and head always clear.

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



Sent With Our Compliments

Please send one copy—"A Better Day's Work"

To.....

.....

.....

Lit. Dig. Sept. 19

Compliments Burroughs Adding Machine Co., Detroit, Mich.

A Valuable Book

Interesting as a novel—instructive as a text-book. It gives the history of accounting, starting from before the time when contracts were recorded by notches on a stick. Gives in concrete form hundreds of suggestions for short-cuts in accounting, and new ways for handling detail that will help any business man—president, manager or clerk—to attain to a better day's work. **It is not** a Burrough's Catalogue. It is a result of scholarly research and business experience which you'll read with pleasure and profit. It's worthy of a place in your library. Write for it—on your letterhead—or use coupon.

Topics Discussed

How the Stone Age Man "Kept Books"
Beginnings of Mathematics and Commercial Bookkeeping
The Abacus and other calculating devices
Business Practice in Ancient Babylon
Origin of the "Carbon Copy"
Charles Babbage's "Difference Engine"
Birth of the Modern Adding Machine

Short Cut Suggestions:

Daily Cash Balances
Stock Records and Inventories
Comparative Statements of Operating Expenses
Methods of Analyzing Outstanding Accounts
How a Trial Balance Can be Handled with Accuracy and Quickness
Recapitulation of Sales in a Retail and Wholesale Store
How to Handle Monthly Statements
Proving Your Daily Postings—A Prevention of Trial Balance Troubles
A Shorter and Better Way to Handle Cash Received
Checking Invoices by Machinery
Handling a Pay Roll With Quick Accuracy
Getting Cost of Day Labor
Labor Costs by Jobs—A Shorter Way
Material Cost by Jobs
Finding Cost of Pieces
Cotton Invoices Made in one-third the Time
Saving Time in Adding and Listing Tons and Cwt.
Handling Addition of Feet, Inches and Fractions of Inches
A Scheme for Reconciling Bank Balances
Adding and Listing Hours and Minutes in Less Time
Checking by Grand Totals
Checking Statistics
Etc., Etc.

BURROUGHS

(Nine out of every ten adding and listing machines made are Burroughs)

Adding and Listing Machines

have been the inspiration for many of the improved methods discussed in the book and in use to-day.

No matter what your business is, a Burroughs will be of incalculable help to you. There are 58 styles of Burroughs, adapted to every business from the country grocery to the city bank. It will take care of all the brain-numbing details quickly and accurately, and leave time for you and your clerks to get other things done.

Hand or Electrically Operated

It excels an expert in all kinds of numerical operations with no possibility of mistakes. We will prove this and show why Burroughs is better than any other adding machine, in construction and efficiency by an adequate

Free Trial

in your office. When you write for our complimentary book, "A Better Day's Work," ask also for information about the Burroughs, and state the nature of your business.

Burroughs Adding Machine Co.
Detroit, Michigan

Sectional Bookcases

The Lundstrom Sectional Bookcases are made for and universally used in the finest homes and offices throughout the country.

Artistic appearance, solidity of construction, with latest practical improvements, combine to make them the leading Sectional Bookcases.

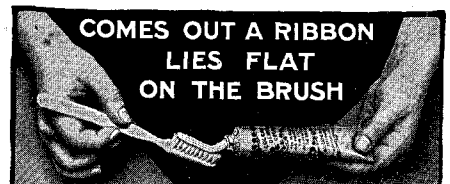
Rigid economy, acquired by the manufacture of a single product in large quantities, combined with our modern methods of selling direct to the user, enables us to offer a superior article at a considerable saving in cost to the purchaser.

ON APPROVAL FREIGHT PAID **$1.00** PER SECTION AND UP

Send for our latest Catalogue No 23, in which we illustrate the different grades from neatly finished Solid Oak to the highly polished Solid Mahogany cases for the more elaborate library.

THE C. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. COMPANY, Little Falls, N. Y.
Manufacturers of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets
New York Office—Flatiron Building

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



COLGATE'S
ANTISEPTIC
DENTAL CREAM

PERFECT, not only in its delicious flavor and wonderful cleansing power, but in the real convenience of the new package. More efficient than liquid, less wasteful than powder.

We couldn't improve the cream so we improved the tube.

Send 2 cents for sample tube.

COLGATE & CO., Dept Y.
55 John Street New York

PRIVATE SECRETARY

WITH A VARIED BUSINESS EXPERIENCE IN ENGINEERING-CONTRACTING desires a position. He possesses a well-rounded education, including a technical knowledge. He is an accomplished Stenographer and an adept Bookkeeper. His habits are regular, his character sterling and his personality agreeable. Age 26 years. Do you wish to confer with him?

EDWARD LESLIE BEHRENS
25 Danforth Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

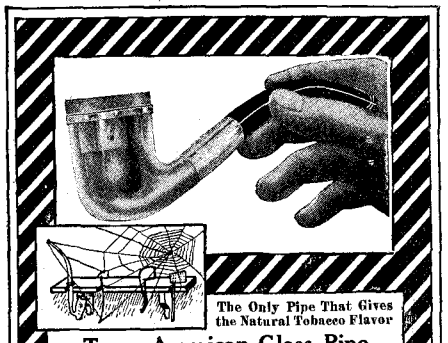
6%

MONEY deposited on our Certificate plan is secured by an independent mortgage on improved real estate with a value in excess of the obligation.

Please write for our booklet "F."

SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST CO.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS $300,000.00 SALT LAKE CITY

HARTSHORN
SHADE ROLLERS
Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label.
Get "improved," no tacks required.
Wood Rollers *Tin Rollers*



The Only Pipe That Gives the Natural Tobacco Flavor

Turco-American Glass Pipe

The Turco-American Glass Pipe smokes cool and sweet and clean. It has two bowls. An inner one of fine meerschaum, from which the smoke is drawn through vents into an outer one of tough, annealed, non-absorbent glass. Here the moisture and nicotine collect **and remain.** *That's why only cool, clean smoke reaches the mouth—why the pipe never bites.*

Every grain of tobacco burns to a white ash. No wet residue to throw away and the last whiff is as sweet as the first. Easily cleaned and leaves no offensive smell in rooms or clothes. Send for one. **Smoke it a week and if not satisfied money will be refunded.**

Pipe, with handsome, durable case, $2.00. Without case, $1.50. Postpaid. State preference for straight or curved stem.

Send for FREE Booklet "HISTORY OF SMOKING."
TURCO-AMERICAN PIPE CO.
336 South Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

which sparkle with good nature and genuine merriment in an almost childlike manner when he is interested. But here the resemblance between the brothers ends. The lower part of Mulai el Hafid's face is far stronger. He has a large nose, full cheeks, a square jaw, and a very full lower lip, and black mustache and beard. His complexion is a dark olive. He was drest in the ordinary costume of the Moor. A red tarbush with a beautifully rolled reisa on his head, a white-cotton sulkam or cloak, a white jellab with the hood turned up over his tarbush, a purple inner cloak, a white shamir, which is the garment worn next the skin, and yellow serwal or baggy trousers. His feet were bare.

I stayed with Mulai el Hafid for nearly two hours, and he talked on many subjects of interest. He possesses a fascinating personality and much dignity, and the cares and trials of his strenuous campaign have left no trace on him.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

In a Dublin Cemetery.—A pathetic story of a child's heroism is told by a Dublin gentleman. Recently he proposed to drive with his wife to the beautiful Glasnevin cemetery. Calling his son, a bright little boy, some four years old, he told him to get ready to accompany them. The child's countenance fell, and the father said:

"Don't you want to go, Willie?"

The little lip quivered, but the child answered, "Yes, papa, if you wish."

The child was strangely silent during the drive, and when the carriage drove up to the entrance he clung to his mother's side, and looked up in her face with pathetic wistfulness.

The party alighted and walked among the graves and along the tree-shadowed avenues, looking at the inscriptions on the last resting-places of the dwellers in the beautiful city of the dead. After an hour or so thus spent, they returned to the carriage, and the father lifted his little son to his seat. The child looked surprized, drew a breath of relief, and asked:

"Why, am I going back with you?"

"Of course you are; why not?"

"I thought when they took little boys to the cemetery they left them there," said the child.

Many a man does not show the heroism in the face of death that this child evinced in what, to him, had evidently been a summons to leave the world.—*London Telegraph.*

Taking No Risk.—WORLDLY AUNT—"See here, Edith! That young man to whom you've engaged yourself—is his future assured?"

NIECE—"Oh, yes, auntie! He was baptized as a child."—*Judge.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

September 4.—The American battle-ship fleet sails from Melbourne for Albany, Australia.

September 6.—Delagrange establishes a new aeroplane record at Issy, France, covering 15¼ miles in 29 minutes, 54⅘ seconds.

The Dutch Government, in moderate terms, demands that President Castro, of Venezuela, revoke before November 1 the decree affecting the trade of Curaçao.

September 7.—Miss Annie S. Peck succeeds in reaching the summit of Mt. Huascaran, in Peru, the height of which is estimated at 26,000 feet.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity has made it famous."

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

PERFECT FITTING

GLASSES AT ½ PRICE

Wherever you live, you can buy accurately fitted glasses of us, the manufacturers, at one-half what you would pay elsewhere. You can wear our glasses 30 days and if not perfectly satisfactory, return and get your money. We **guarantee satisfaction** because we exclusively use the Ocularscope, the only reliable instrument for testing eyes at home. It is the invention of our Mr. A. J. Shellman, for 27 years in the retail optical business.

A. J. SHELLMAN

Write for large illustrated catalog and Ocularscope, both FREE prepaid.

LEATHER CASE FREE for your glasses as per our new offer. Ask us about it.

SPECIAL OFFER—We will send FREE, a book of chemically prepared tissue paper for cleaning your glasses for 2-cent stamp.

GRAND RAPIDS WHOLESALE OPTICIANS
85 Ledyard Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.
"Oldest and Largest Mail Order Optical House."

SAMPLE CIGARS
FREE WITH FIRST ORDER

Send me $2.50 and I will send you at once 25 of my Perfectos, made of specially selected imported tobacco. If you are not convinced after trying one or two that they equal any 3 for 50c. Havana cigar on the market, return *them and I will refund your money cheerfully.*

MY RISK—NOT YOURS

If you don't like my cigars, I don't want your money. That's fair, isn't it?

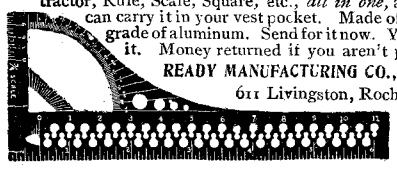
And include with your first order samples of different shapes and sizes of this same cigar FREE OF CHARGE. I do this because it pays me. You're bound to find something that suits you, even if you send the first order back.

FERNANDO ZEGRI, 130 Pearl St., NEW YORK

ALL the benefits of a **SULPHUR BATH** may be obtained at home. A bottle of **SULPHROSE** sufficient for six baths sent express paid for $1.00. Free Booklet **"Health and Youthfulness."**

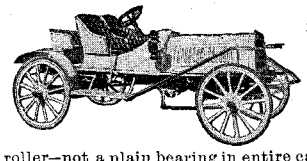
THE SULPHROSE COMPANY
10 Union Square, - - - New York

$1.00 THE "READY" Draughting Instrument combines Compass, Protractor, Rule, Scale, Square, etc., *all in one,* and you can carry it in your vest pocket. Made of special grade of aluminum. Send for it now. You need it. Money returned if you aren't pleased.



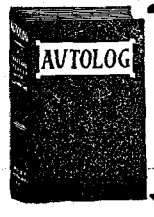
READY MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. H.
611 Livingston, Rochester, New York.

AMERICAN EAGLE ROADSTER



The best value on the market for the money. Shaft drive—no chains to rattle and consume power—all bearings either ball or roller—not a plain bearing in entire car. Especially adapted to country roads; solid rubber tires. Price without top, $650. Pneumatic Tires extra. Write at once for descriptive literature, illustrations, etc.

EAGLE AUTOMOBILE CO., Dept. A, St. Louis



AUTOLOG SENT FREE!

Every one interested in Motor Cars or Motor Boats, whether owner, dealer or chauffeur, will find this book **very valuable.** It is not technical, but in a matter-of-fact way, tells you everything that you want to know regarding Motors and Motoring. **It saves time—money—worry.** It contains 200 pages and many illustrations. The modern motorist must have it if he wishes comfort and all the accessories necessary to up-to-date motoring. Remember it costs you nothing—simply send us your name and address.

KANSAS CITY AUTOMOBILE SUPPLY CO., 601 E. 15th St., Kansas City, Mo.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The French forces defeat Arab tribesmen at Boudenib, Algeria, inflicting a severe loss.

September 9.—The Belgian Senate passes the Kongo annexation treaty.

An American syndicate has obtained an option on the house built and occupied by Benjamin Franklin in Paris.

September 10.—The American battle-ship fleet arrives at Albany, Australia.

Count Tolstoy celebrates his eightieth birthday.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

September 4.—Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner-General of Immigration, dies in Washington.

September 5.—Forest fires in Minnesota and Wisconsin destroy one town and do damage of over a million dollars.

September 6.—It is reported that in his next message to Congress President Roosevelt will recommend the increase of the army from 60,000 to 100,000 men.

A gasoline explosion in a Boston garage destroys eighty automobiles and causes a loss of $200,000.

September 8.—Constitution Island, near West Point, is presented to the Government by Mrs. Russell Sage and Miss Anna Bartlett Warner.

September 10.—At Fort Myer, Orville Wright breaks all records for heavier-than-air flying-machines, remaining aloft for 65 minutes and 52 seconds.

The Standard Oil Company files its answer to the Government's petition for another trial.

The United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania decides that the commodities clause of the Hepburn Railroad Act is unconstitutional.

POLITICAL.

September 5.—Governor Hughes, Senator Beveridge, and Governor Harris speak at the opening of the Republican campaign at Youngstown, O.

Mr. Taft decides to make an extended speaking-trip, beginning about September 21.

September 6.—The Democratic campaign text-book is issued.

Mr. Bryan leaves Lincoln for a three-weeks speaking-trip.

September 7.—Mr. Bryan makes Labor-Day speeches in Chicago.

September 8.—The Legislative Committee of the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church announces that it will carry the fight to defeat Speaker Cannon into his own district.

September 9.—Representative George L. Lilley receives the Republican nomination for Governor of Connecticut.

A KENTUCKY EXPERIENCE

Coffee and Tea Still at Work

A Ky. lady had a very agreeable experience, in leaving off coffee drinking which she found harmful, and taking on Postum. She never loses an opportunity to tell others of her good fortune. She says:

"For over 20 years I suffered from nervous trouble. Four years ago I was down with nervous prostration and heart trouble. After several months of misery, my doctor, one of the best in the country, told me I must quit coffee and tea.

"What was I to do? I must have some warm beverage for breakfast as I had never done without one in my life.

"I decided to try Postum, little thinking it would amount to anything. At first I did not like it, but when we boiled it 15 minutes, until it was dark and rich, it was delicious, and I soon began to feel better.

"After using Postum constantly three years I feel like a different person. I always had been a poor sleeper but now sleep well and am in perfect health. And I give the credit to Postum.

"My entire family now use it in preference to any other beverage at meals. I am an enthusiastic friend of Postum and I know that what it has done for me it will do for others, so I never let a chance go by to recommend it to those who suffer from coffee drinking."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Hawes, von Gal HATS

It's because of the fact that the hat is the most conspicuous part of man's attire that he should exercise greater judgment in its selection than any other article of apparel.

It's safe to buy a **Hawes, von Gal Hat** because quality of materials, workmanship, style, fit and finish are doubly guaranteed by dealer and maker.

The new **Hawes, von Gal Hats** for Fall and Winter offer a wide latitude of choice in style. No matter what your hat requirements, there is a **Hawes, von Gal Hat** exactly suited to your face, your figure and your fancy. Ask your dealer. Prices, $3, $4 and $5.

We are Makers of the Hawes Celebrated $3.00 Hat

If not at your local dealer's, write for our new Fall and Winter Style Book "G." We will fill your order direct from the factory if you will indicate style wanted and give your hat size, your height, weight and waist measure. Add 25 cents to cover cost of expressage.

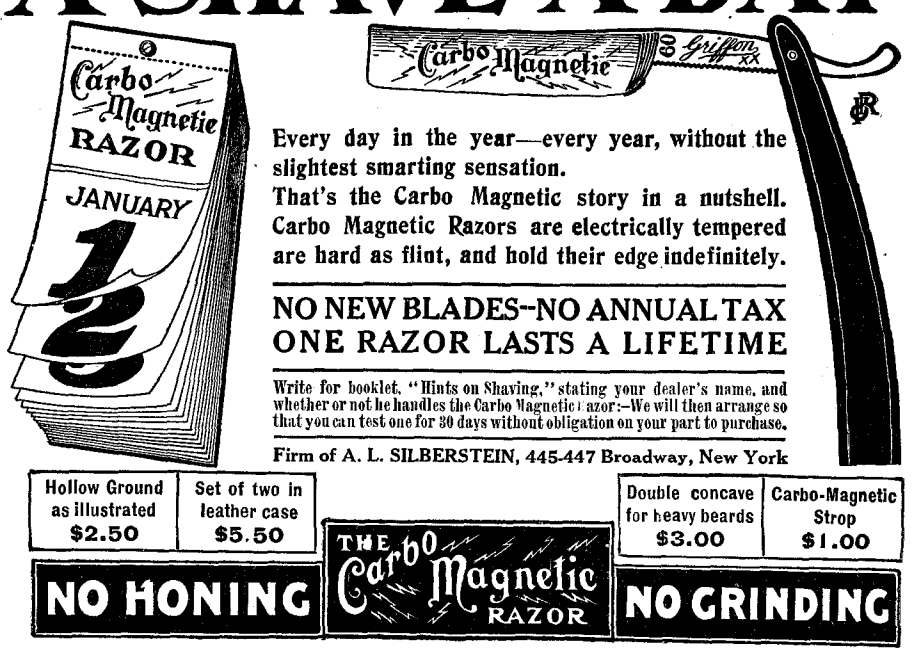
Hawes, von Gal INCORPORATED

1178 Broadway, New York

FACTORIES: DANBURY, Connecticut

Wholesale Offices: CHICAGO BOSTON

A SHAVE A DAY



Every day in the year—every year, without the slightest smarting sensation.
That's the Carbo Magnetic story in a nutshell. Carbo Magnetic Razors are electrically tempered are hard as flint, and hold their edge indefinitely.

NO NEW BLADES—NO ANNUAL TAX
ONE RAZOR LASTS A LIFETIME

Write for booklet, "Hints on Shaving," stating your dealer's name, and whether or not he handles the Carbo Magnetic Razor:—We will then arrange so that you can test one for 30 days without obligation on your part to purchase.

Firm of A. L. SILBERSTEIN, 445-447 Broadway, New York

Hollow Ground as illustrated $2.50	Set of two in leather case $5.50		Double concave for heavy beards $3.00	Carbo-Magnetic Strop $1.00
NO HONING		THE Carbo Magnetic RAZOR		NO GRINDING

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

on that date.

truly yours,

John Doe

When you sign your letters you "O. K." their appearance as well as their contents.

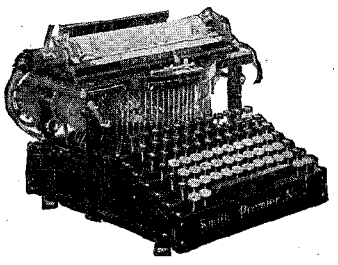
Then see that what goes out with your approval creates the impression you wish. The accurate, clean-cut work of a

Smith Premier Typewriter

commands respect.

Write us or any Smith Premier branch for descriptive literature.

The Smith Premier Typewriter Company
Syracuse, N. Y. Branch Stores Everywhere



The Kenyon Idea

"We started with the idea that clothing making customs could be improved to the betterment of the product by a manufacturing system not used anywhere else for making clothing. That this idea is a success is proven by the growth of our clean, bright, sanitary factories—the largest in the world of their kind.

"Instead of a group of workers finishing the garments with varying skill (and varied results), as in the usual sweat-shop method, each portion of the work is done by an operator who does nothing else but that one part, which work is inspected before passed on for the next operation, and so, by steps, with constant comparisons to standards by expert examiners, through hands that have become skilled beyond all precedent in the one process allotted to them, the coats are finished exactly like the skilled designer's plan; all precisely alike, no variation in workmanship and with a perfection in final result never before attained.

"Having conquered with Rain-Coats we applied this process to Overcoats, Top-Coats and Trousers. We next perfected the rubberized Rain-Coat by scientifically ascertaining what dyes would not damage the rubber and what fabrics would not spoil in the rubberizing process, making these products reliable, serviceable and useful, bringing out advance styles at an expense no smaller production would permit."

The same critical analysis that perfected their products is applied to their advertising. They aim to reach people who are most certain to be interested in their goods, and the price for the service must be right. The following letter explains itself:

J. WALTER THOMPSON CO., New York City.

Please enter our order for Ainslee's, The Popular and Smith's, at Trio rates. Men and women who pay 15 cents for these publications are good "prospects," and we see plainly that we can reach more readers and appropriately advertise more of our lines per dollar of cost with this Trio than with any other one investment.

C. KENYON COMPANY.
Factories, Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The C. Kenyon Co. reasoned as follows:

Here are three different magazines, one, Ainslee's, of high-class fiction, which, investigation showed, is largely read by women of refinement, and by many men.

Another, The Popular, made up of stories of adventure, clever detective yarns, and those blood-quickening tales enjoyed by all, but especially by men of active thought and keen intelligence.

The Third, Smith's Magazine, illustrated, finely edited, yet appealing to different instincts than either of the others, seeking to encourage its readers in the battle of life, not bemoaning the ills of existence.

Here certainly was a versatility to match the wide variety of the Kenyon line. Here, also, was this wide variety published from a single source, purchasable at a combined rate which figured but 74 cents per thousand of circulation, which none of the single-class papers of similar quality could offer. The whole Kenyon line could be benefited at one stroke. They struck. Here is what they get:

AINSLEE'S - - 250,000 copies per month
POPULAR - - 330,000 copies per month
SMITH'S - - - 150,000 copies per month

Thus the C. Kenyon Co.'s advertisement will appear in 730,000 copies and will undoubtedly go before three and a half million people monthly. For this they will pay $540 per page. This is a lower rate than can be had in most magazines selling for ten cents per copy, and lower than any other publications selling for fifteen cents, or higher, per copy. This is the *Net:*

High in Quality Big in Quantity Low in Price And no Duplication of Circulations

C. C. VERNAM, General Manager, 7th Ave. and 15th St., New York City

"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house cleaning.

THE PROPER THING

is SAPOLIO
=Try a cake of it, and be convinced.=

BEST BIBLE DICTIONARY

Newest, handiest, most compact, concise, and reliable Bible Dictionary. Well printed, finely illustrated, neatly bound.

ONE VOLUME.

SAVE 1/3 the price by sending your order NOW. **No Money** till notified book is ready; then $4.00 to all who have filed advance-of-publication order; $6.00 regular price to all others. Satisfaction guaranteed or book taken back and money refunded. **SEND ORDER TO-DAY.**

Send this adv. with your order to secure $4.00 rate.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, N. Y. [C.]

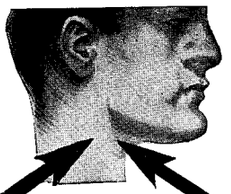
ADDISON'S ESSAYS

Selected. With Portrait. Cloth, 75 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Does Shaving Make Your Neck Sore?

Whether this tender spot is irritated by the **Barber,** or by shaving yourself, the way to avoid it is to use the

Yale Safety Razor

Our **Free Trial** of the **Yale Safety Razor** proves it decidedly superior to the barber, the old style "hoe shaped," "hoe pulling" safety razor and the ordinary razor. It is safe—can't possibly cut you—and yet is built on the principle that it is not enough that a razor be merely safe, but that a perfect razor must **shave**—more, it must shave easily "around the corners," at tender places and across spots where the hair grows in contrary directions. In a word it must have the

"Free Hand Shaving Stroke"

This natural and correct Yale way of shaving with the "sliding stroke" is the only way to get a smooth, comfortable, non-irritating shave.

The Yale is simple and sanitary—only two parts, holder and double-edged blade. Easily cleaned and adjusted—lasts indefinitely.

Set consists of Yale Safety Razor, Yale Patent Stropper and set of Yale Blades, in neat velvet-lined case. Price complete $3.50.

Special Free Trial—To convince you that the Yale will give you the best shave you ever had you can use it for thirty days absolutely **FREE.** Then if you are not perfectly satisfied, return at our expense. Write us today for razor.

YALE SAFETY RAZOR CO.
639 Manhattan Bldg. - Chicago, Ill.

Three Generations of Men Have Worn

KNOX HATS

Here's a Smoke You'll Enjoy

far better than any other, because it is the best blend of the world's finest tobaccos. It is the well and favorably known—Spilman Mixture Smoking Tobacco. If you ever tried it, you are now smoking it. If you have not tried it, you have something good coming. It's in a class by itself—cool, refined, fragrant—a delight to every intelligent smoker.

Spilman Mixture
SMOKING TOBACCO

Without a bite or a regret

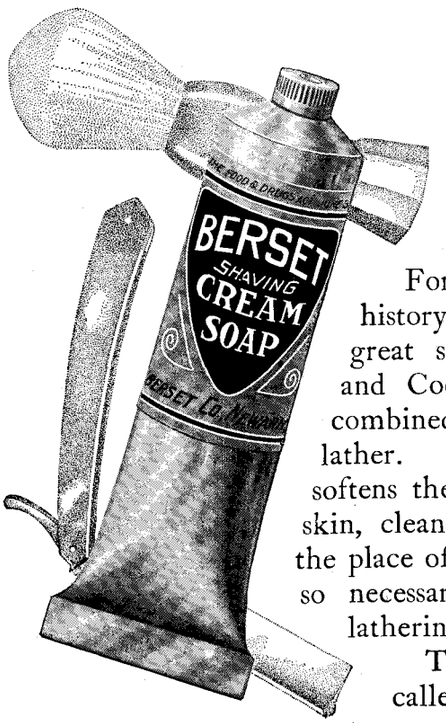
Mixed by hand, one pound at a time. Absolutely pure, natural flavor.

Special Offer If your dealer will not supply you, send his name and a dollar bill (at our risk) and receive prepaid a 75c. can of Spilman Mixture and a 50c. kid rubber-lined tobacco pouch—$1.25 worth for $1.00. Money back if not satisfied.

3⅓ oz. 75c.; ½ lb. $1.65; 1 lb. $3.30 prepaid.

Write for our interesting and invaluable booklet "How to Smoke a Pipe." It's FREE.

E. HOFFMAN COMPANY, Mfrs.
184 Madison Street Chicago



The Healing Lather

For the first time in the history of shaving, the two great skin healers Glycerine and Cocoanut Oil have been combined to form a shaving lather. This lather not only softens the beard but soothes the skin, cleans the pores and takes the place of the creams and lotions so necessary after using other lathering agents.

This new discovery is called

BERSET
Shaving Cream Soap

It works up with the brush into a fuller, creamier lather than soap, and positively will not dry on the face.

After using ordinary shaving soaps the skin feels dry and harsh. This is because the free alkali takes the natural oils from the pores. Berset Shaving Cream Soap contains no free alkali to irritate the skin—on the contrary it softens, heals, refreshes and is a perfect antiseptic.

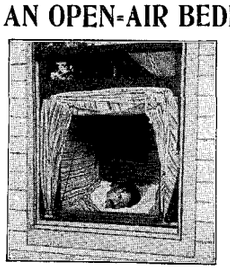
For Shampooing, Berset Shaving Cream Soap will be found superior to anything you ever used.

25 cents a tube at dealers'. Send 2 cent stamp for sample tube sufficient for one month's shaving.

THE RUBBERSET COMPANY
5217 Metropolitan Tower, New York City — **65 Ferry Street, Newark, N. J.**

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar
Simplest, most reliable; 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

AN OPEN-AIR BEDROOM, $12.50



You can sleep outside in your own home lying comfortably in bed, protected from sudden changes of the weather, storms, insects and cold and have all the benefits of an outside open-air bed-room with none of its disadvantages. No excessive weight of bedclothes to tire you; the body is kept warm in a warm room, and uses its full energy to resist disease and rebuild brain and body tissue, by breathing the pure, crisp, outside air in a

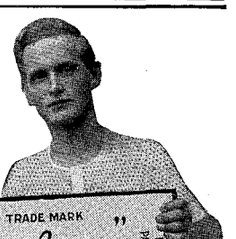
WALSH WINDOW TENT

Inexpensive, it pays for itself by the fuel saved. Especially valuable to business and professional men who are indoors during the day. No nails or screws, fits any window.

For consumption, catarrhal trouble, general debility, nerve exhaustion and all diseases of malnutrition, the best tonic is oxygen acquired by sleeping in the open air. Write for booklets to the

WALSH WINDOW TENT CO.
306 Franklin St., MORRIS, ILL. PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

By This Label I Know



The Coolest Underwear Ever Made for Summer Wear

Elastic, perfect-fitting, durable—and feels so comfortable. You can get genuine "Porosknit" *only* with *this label* on it.

For Sale Everywhere

For Men { 50c ea. Shirts and Drawers / $1.00 Union Suits } 25c ea. For 50c. For Boys

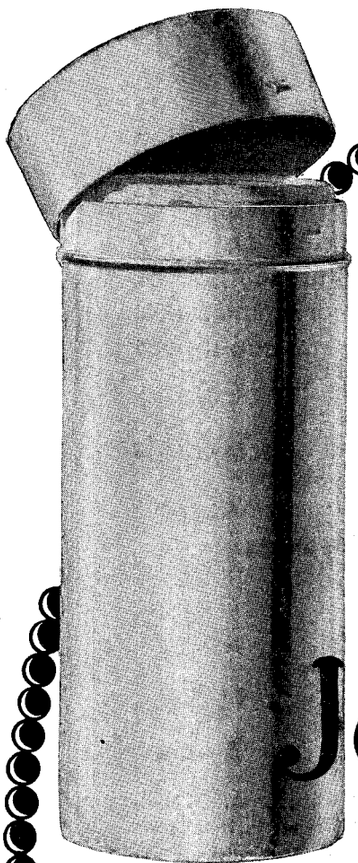
CHALMERS KNITTING CO.
4 Washington Street Amsterdam, N. Y.

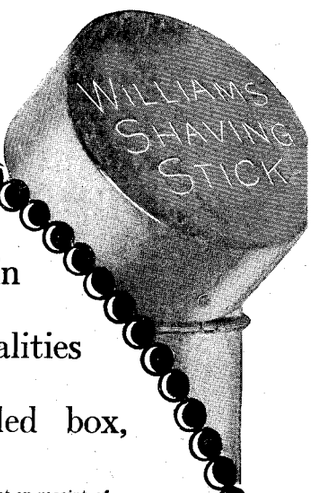
Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Williams' Shaving Stick

"The only kind that won't smart or dry on the face"





The man who shaves desires two things in a shaving soap:
A rich, creamy lather that softens the beard to make shaving easy, and
A soothing, emollient quality that leaves the skin in good condition after shaving.
Williams' Shaving Stick combines these two qualities to perfection.
Williams' Shaving Stick comes in the Nickeled box, Hinged Cover.

It can also be had in the leatherette-covered box as formerly. Williams' Shaving Stick sent on receipt of price, 25c., if your druggist does not supply you. A sample stick (enough for 50 shaves) for 4c. in stamps.

Address THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY, Department A, Glastonbury, Conn.

Williams' Jersey Cream Toilet Soap

You can get an attractive soap box FREE by buying 4 cakes of Jersey Cream Toilet Soap

Every day more people are learning the value of Williams' Jersey Cream Toilet Soap. There are still many who are unfamiliar with its fine qualities. To persuade these people to become acquainted with it, the druggist will give them for a limited time, a beautiful, nickeled traveling soap box with every four cakes they buy. If anyone buys four cakes, he will be sure to try it and so will his family, and not one will be willing to give it up. That is why we make this offer.

Ask your druggist. If he fails to supply you, send 60c. in stamps and we will send the four cakes of soap and soap box by return mail.

Address THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY
Department A, Glastonbury, Conn.

The J. B. Williams Co. Est. 1840

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED